The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,015 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
—	ASSAM	3041	500	W. A. Wheler	7th June
L	SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
M	AUSTRALIA	3694	600	W. J. Nantes	21st "
L	CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	28th "
—	NIZAM	2726	500	R. Hazelwood	5th July
L	BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	12th "
M	ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	19th "
L	KAISAR-I-HIND	4333	700	E. G. Stead	26th "
—	SIAM	3941	500	W. D. Worcester	2nd Aug.
L	PARRAMATTA	4579	900	R. G. Murray	9th "
M	CATHAY	2863	500	E. Ashdown	16th "
L	CARTHAGE*	5013	1000	G. R. Hector	23rd "
—	ASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	30th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th June.
KHEDIVE	3860	600	A. C. Loggin	24th "
PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	8th July
DESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	22nd "
BRINDISI	3542	550	A. W. Adamson	5th August

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, June 6, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	1st June.	20th July.
GIAVA	4,000	630	20th June.	10th Aug.*
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th July.	1st Sept.

(a) R. Rubattino.
* Singapore.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000	11th June.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Gascoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 16, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. PERSIA	3370	480	Capt. R. Hutchinson	30th June.
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	Capt. J. Craig	2nd Aug.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

s.s. NUBIA....3550 480 Capt. T. Knox ....11th July.

(Passengers by s.s. Nubia can book through to London from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, June 5th, 1887.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



THE s.s. "MERTON HALL," 4100 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain C. Barnes, will sail as above about the 30th June. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th May 1887.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)

CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special dvantages offered to insurers in the Island or Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

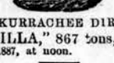
and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, June 10th 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 6th June, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th June, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, the 13th June, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th July, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, June 4, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash, Rs. 20.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SOUND CLARETS.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 12	6 0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC	10 12	6 0
		This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."		
10 12	6 0	BORDEAUX	10 12	6 0
		A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.		
13 8	7 8	PETIT MEDOC	13 8	7 8
		Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.		
17 0	10 0	SUPERIOR MEDOC	17 0	10 0
		Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.		
22 0	12 0	CHATEAU LAGRANGE	22 0	12 0
		Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.		
27 0	15 0	CHATEAU LAROSE	27 0	15 0
		Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.		
34 0	18 0	CHATEAU MARGAUX	34 0	18 0
		Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.		

CLARET IN WOOD

We would draw attention to the following :—

BORDEAUX	Per hogshead	Rs. 190
St. JULIEN MEDOC	"	" 190
PETIT MEDOC	"	" 220
SUPERIOR MEDOC	"	" 280

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ART CRETONNES

NEWEST
TAPESTRY AND FLORAL
DESIGNS.
PRICES FROM
6 *As. to Re.* 1-0 *per yard.*
Samples forwarded on application.

WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,

East India Merchants and Commission Agents,
70 and 71, Bishopsgate Street, Within London, E.C.

FOR SALE.

HIGH-CLASSED PURE NILGIRI TEAS.

	Rs. a.
Flowery or Orange Pekoe ....per lb.	1 0
Mixed Teas .... "	0 12
Pekoe Souchong .... "	0 10
Gunpowder .... "	0 10
Souchong .... "	

In 1, 2, and 5 lb. lead packets and in 8 lb. chests. Apply to the MANAGER, "Glen Morgan" Estate, Ootacamund.

JAS. McCABE'S GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
POONA, East Street | BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES.

FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE
VINE GROWER'S ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash.
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC....per doz., Rs.	28 0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC .... " "	32 0
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart Labelled" Brandy .... " "	36 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use .... " "	61 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CANTERBURY ALE.

(JOHNSON & CO.'S CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

	Cash Rs.	Price. As.
Bottles .... per dozen.	6	0
Half-Bottles .... "	4	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld..

WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LIPP'S PIANOS,

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

COUPER AND TOSH,

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

MANUFACTURERS of Builders' and Contractors' Iron Work, Ornamental Castings from the finest designs.

CASTINGS CLEAN AND SHARP.
Designs and Estimates furnished on receipt of full particulars.

IRON WORK. GIRDERS. RAILINGS. COLUMNS.

ROAD ROLLERS, SPUR AND BEVIL GEAR,
LAMP POCTS, ROPE PULLEY GEAR,
And General Castings of all kinds.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR
Marshall and Thunder's Automatic Metallic Spring Packing for Piston Rods, Valve Spindles, &c.
PERFECT ELASTICITY, PERFECT SAFETY.
GREAT DURABILITY, GREAT ECONOMY.

THE PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS,
MAZAGON, BOMBAY.

"SPECIAL NOTICE."

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS.

ASQUITH, LORD and WHITMORE beg to draw the attention of their Constituents and Patrons that they have received a splendid assortment of Waterproofs, Capes, Coats, Caps, Leggings, &c., of the best Quality and Manufacture. The seams, being stitched throughout, prevents the falling to pieces, which is a great boon in this country. A., L. & W. wish to draw SPECIAL ATTENTION to their being ventilated, which prevents the close and oppressive feelings as generally experienced by wearers of Waterproof Garments.

Regulation Capes, Blue	Rs.	45	0	to	55 0
Double Texture Ulsters, faced with Tweed and Cashmere	"	35	0	"	40 0
" " " "	"	40	0	"	45 0
" " heavy	"	45	0	"	50 0
White Vulcanized	"	10	0	"	15 0
" "	"	20	0	"	25 0
Leggings	"	5	8		
Helmets	"	4	8		
Sheetings 72in. wide, per yard	"	6	8		
Twill Waterproof Sheeting, per yard	"	10	8		

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,

Estbd. in 1870. BOMBAY. Estbd. in 1870.

DUNNETT & Co.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY
SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND LEATHER MERCHANTS.

PLEASE APPLY FOR OUR
NEWLY REVISED PRICE LIST
CONTAINING NEARLY,
300 ILLUSTRATIONS,
A MOST USEFUL BOOK OF
REFERENCE FOR MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED
TO BE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

DUNNETT & Co.,
BOMBAY.

CATSEYES OF RARE PERFECTION.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, in bringing their new and varied assortment of DIAMOND & OTHER GEM RINGS more prominently before the Public, beg to intimate that the GEMS used by the Company are of the very best quality and obtained direct from the Cutters in AMSTERDAM, with whom they have recently entered into special arrangements by which rare GEMS of the highest class are received regularly, and they are enabled to offer them at cheaper rates than they have been hitherto offered to the public.

Diamond Half-Hoop	Claw-set	Rings from Rs.	150	Diamond and Ruby Rings
Diamond do.	Gipsy	Rings	"	160	Diamond and Sapphire Rings.
Diamond 3 Brilliants	Claw-set	Rings	"	120	Diamond and Emerald Rings.
Diamond 3 do.	Gipsy	Rings	"	130	Diamond and Turquoise Rings.
Diamond Single Stone	Claw-set	Rings	"	80	Diamond and Opal Rings.
Diamond do. do.	Gipsy	Rings	"	90	Diamond and Pearl Rings.

AND ANY OTHER COMBINATION MADE TO ORDER IF NOT IN STOCK.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to inform our Constituents that we have NOW OPENED out our NEW SPECIALLY selected STOCK in our
BOMBAY AND POONA ESTABLISHMENTS.

As our DRESS DEPARTMENT in BOTH BRANCHES is under the direct management of Dress-makers of First Class West-end experience, we can assure Ladies of a Perfect Fit, best style, and very latest Fashions, with moderate charges. We respectfully invite inspection of our Novelties in

SILKS AND SATINS,
GRENADINES,
ZEPHYRS, PLAIN AND STRIPED,
NUNS' VEILINGS,
MUSLINS, FLOWERED AND SPOTS,
STRIPED SATINS,
MOUSLIN DE LAINE.
THE NEW EMBROIDERED ROBE "OUR SPECIALITE."
A large selection of
LACES, FLOWERS, FLOUNCINGS, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EXTRA LIGHT FELT HATS.

Very Durable "HAND MADE."
COMFORTABLE. Fitting Easy.

"Immense Choice."—BLACK & COLOURS—The Newest Shapes.
CASH PRICES—Rs. 8-6, 9-4, 10-8. {THE BEST VALUE OBTAINABLE.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, &c., BOMBAY.

MONSOON RATES,

FROM RS. 100 TO RS. 200 PER MONTH.

APPLY TO

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ...Rs. 450

THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ... ... " 550

THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.
THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... ... " 675

SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... " 675

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed-iron frame extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... " 775

THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ... " 875

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made... ... ... " 1,550

THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... ... " 1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO. LIMITED. BOMBAY.

THE ELGIN COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS CAWNPORE.

(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

SILVER MEDAL AND FIRST ORDER OF MERIT, MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, SIDNEY AND MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

Gold Medal and First Class Certificate, Calcutta International Exhibition.

CONTRACTORS TO GOVERNMENT FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS FOR TROOPS, &c.
MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF

White Drills.
Dosotti.
T. Cloths.
Shirting.
Chowks.
Dammer.
Guzzee.
Kharwa.
Tent Drills.
Tent Sheeting.
Indigo Press Cloths.
Plain and Twilled Bed Sheets.
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Dhotees.
Towels of various kinds, with plain and fancy borders.
Twill Lining for hot weather Shirts.
"Jharun" Checks.
Horse Clothing, Cotton and Woollen.
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Blanketing for Indigo Straining.
Greatcoat Cloths.
Broadcloths, Serges, and Woollen Tweeds.
Superior Checked Serges.
Grey Army Flannel.
Floor Cloths. } In neat designs
Cretonnes. } and colours.
Fancy Prints. }
Drills, in all colours.
Jhampanis Saits.
Materials for Servants' Clothing.

FAST YARN-DYED KHAKI DRILLS,
Considered by many Regiments to be the best Khaki Drills in India.
TENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
Of guaranteed workmanship always kept in stock or can be MADE at short notice.

Camp Beds.
Havresacks.
Durries.
Kit Bags.

Turbans.
Turban Fringes.
Newar.
Gold Lace Chevrons.

Good Conduct Badges.
Khaki Drill Uniforms.
Putties or Leg Bandages.

And all similar Regimental necessaries supplied and estimates furnished by addressing
THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN OPINION being prevalent with the Public that I am a Partner in the firm of S. WYSE and Co., Secundrabad, Deccan, I TOTALLY DENY all such connection, with that Firm.
S. WYSE Bombay Bellasis Road,
S. WYSE & Co., No. 5 Main Street, Poona.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE.—There will be an ELECTION in July 1887, to FOUR EXHIBITIONS for Sons of Officers. Candidates must be under 14 and over 12 on June 18th, 1887. The Examination will begin on June 30th. There will also be an ELECTION in October, 1887, SEVEN OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS. Candidates must be under 14 and over 12 on June 1, 1887. The Examination will begin on October 20th. For particulars apply to the Bursar, Wellington College, Wokingham.

D. R. PUNDOLE,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND COMMISSION AGENT.
OPPOSITE CASH BAZAAR

ARRIVED NEW STOCK of GOLD CHARMS such as Cigar Cutters, Champagne Bottles, Universal Keys, Pencil Cases, Ladies' Gold Thimbles, &c., &c.
Practical and Experienced Repairer of Watches, Clocks and Musical Boxes.
Charges—Moderate,

NOW READY.
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that LUXUMON RAMCHUNDRA, the surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Bhasker Crushna Gawad, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having claims against the same by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, sale, lease, use, possession or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to notify the same in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 11, Rampart Row, within 15 days from the date hereof after which the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived. All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate lying and being at Parell on the West of Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 61, new No. 11919, containing by admeasurements 16,975 square yards, be the same a little more or less, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay and bounded as follows:—On the east by the property of Succaram Ramchandar, on the west by the property of Dadabhoy Jamsetjee, on the north by a public passage and on the south by the property of Bhai Ramchunder.—Dated this 3rd day of June 1887.
BICKNELL & KANGA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that Memon EBRAHIM HAJEE SAJAN has contracted to sell to HAJEE JACKARIA HAJEE AHMED and HAJEE SALLAY MAHOMED PURTAH, Trustees of the Patell's Musjid, situated at Mud, in Cutch. All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground (whereof Dhunbaijee is the Fazendar) together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at old Sonapur Road otherwise commonly called or known by the name of Tadachiwadi, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay assessed by the Municipality under No. 81, containing by admeasurement 90 square yards be the same more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east by old Sonapoor Lane otherwise called Tadachiwadi, on or towards the west partly by the gutter and partly by the property of Muncherjee Rustomjee Buttlewalla, on or towards the north by a public passage, and on or towards the south by the house of Rao Nana Moroba, and that all persons having any claims to the said hereditaments and premises by way of gift, mortgage, inheritance or otherwise are required to make the same known to us, the undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof by notice, otherwise the sale will be completed, and no claim will be heard hereafter.—Dated this 6th day of June 1887.
MACFARLANE, EDGELOW & HEMMING,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen-Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will of SHAH CHATARBHUJ DEVKARAN, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.
ABHECHAND SHAMJEE and BHUNSALI JAGJEEWAN WALJEE the Executors named in the Will .... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.
Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 1st day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty seven, and in the fiftieth year of our Reign.
J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The seal of the High Court of Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 2nd day of June 1887.
Messrs. MACFARLANE, EDGELOW and HEMMING
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for each of the undermentioned three-yearly country spirit farms, Commencing from the 1st of August 1887. Each tender should specify the minimum yearly revenue which the tenderer will guarantee to Government, if the farm, tendered for, is given to him, and it should be sent to the Collector of the district concerned so as to reach him at or before 12 o'clock noon (Madras time) on the date mentioned below, opposite the farm to which the tender may relate; tenders for the farm No. 1 of the Poona and Ahmednagar districts, and those for the farm No. IV. of the Dharwar districts combined, will be receivable by the Collectors of both districts, and those for the farm No. IV. of the Dharwar district and part of Kanara combined, will be receivable by the Collector of Dharwar. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash, for the good faith of the tender, and must be enclosed in a cover superscribed with the word "Tender, for the Country Spirit Farm of

NAME OF FARM.

1. Ahmednagar.—Whole district and Poona.—Whole district with certain Native State villages. Latest date appointed for receipt of Tender. WEDNESDAY, 15th June.
2. Satara.—Whole district with certain Native State villages. Latest date appointed for receipt of Tender. FRIDAY, 17th June 1887.
3. Belgaum.—Whole district with certain Native State villages. Latest date appointed for receipt of Tender. WEDNESDAY, 22nd June 1887.
4. Dharwar.—Whole district with Savanur and other Native State villages. Also the Haliyal taluka, including the Supa peta of Kanara. Latest date appointed for receipt of Tender, FRIDAY, 24th June 1887.
5. Bijapur.—Whole district with certain Native State villages. Latest date appointed for receipt of Tender. MONDAY, 27th June 1887.
6. Sholapur.—With certain Native State villages Latest date appointed for receipt of Tender, WEDNESDAY, 29th 1887.

The list of villages in Native States, now attached, for Abkari management, to the Collectorates of Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar, Belgaum and Satara will remain unaltered, and can be seen at the offices of the Collectors concerned, at any time during office hours.
The final disposal of the tenders will rest with the Commissioner of Abkari, who will have full power to reject all tenders, or to accept the tender which he considers most advantageous to the public interests.
The person whose tender is accepted shall, within one week after the Commissioner's decision has been communicated to him, deposit, with the Collector, a sum in cash or Government securities endorsed to the C[illegible] which, added to the deposit of Rs. 1000, made [illegible] of the tender, will be equal to one-t[illegible] revenue which the tenderer has offered [illegible] the annual and he shall execute, on a stamped pap[illegible] to guarantee, to be paid by him, an agreement, bin[illegible] of proper value form to the conditions of the licen[illegible] himself to conform by the Collector. If he fails to d[illegible] to be issued to him, made will be forfeited, th[illegible] so, the deposit already accepting his tender will [illegible] Commissioner's decision, sioner will come to a [illegible] be cancelled, and the Commissioner received, or call [illegible] new decision on the tenders already Farm in some [illegible] for further tenders, or dispose of the Forms of [illegible] other way.
[illegible] Licences and counter-part agreement can be [illegible] on application to the Collector of the district concerned, or to the Commissioner of Akbari.
J. MOORE,
Acting Commissioner of Abkari.
Poona, 1st June 1887.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WATERPROOFS ! WATERPROOFS ! ! To hand by the Mail, Boots, Leggings and Caps; Ordinary, as well as Superior Quality. Cheapest offered.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WATERPROOF COATS, Drab Steam Vulcanized, stout and strong, will withstand the heaviest rains, a Splendid Garment for Ship Capt. Pilots, &c., Rs. 30.
THORPE & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

REGIMENTAL WATERPROOF CAPES, Dark Blue Twilled Paramatta, best quality made, will never stick, all sizes, Rs. 45.
THORPE and Co., General Outfitters, Bombay.

WANTED,—THREE RUBIES from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 each, must be Burmese and perfectly Flawless.—MARKS AND Co. Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A complete set of Band INSTRUMENTS, in good order, prices moderate. Apply to B. N. VAIDYA, State Karbhari, Sangli, S.M.C.

FRENCH TILES ! A shipment shortly expected per s. s. GIAVA. Apply at the offices of Messrs. B. and A. HORMARJEE, Elphinstone Circle.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY, open to the sea breeze and most conveniently situated. Terms moderate.

THE only Cheapest and Best LEATHER WORKS. STEWART, LAWRIE and Co., Cawnpore.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

BEEHIVE BRANDY can always be had of all Respectable Dealers as well as the Undersigned. —WALTER, NUTTER & Co.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a situation as NURSE to Children. References exchanged. Address "M.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Guzerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR. By J. BURGESS, M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

WATCH-MAKERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS of various descriptions at lowest whole sale and retail prices.—KANNY & Co., 6, Rampart-Row

ACHEMENES, 12 distinct sorts, valued at Rs. 2-4 per doz. American double Pearl Tuberoses at 4 Annas each. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross-Road, Bombay.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, imported at regular intervals from Cairo direct by P. and O. Mail Steamer, Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 2-12 per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FRESH HIMALAYAN JAMS.—Delicious Apricot and Plum Jams, in 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins, as. 8 per lb. Apply to MANAGER, Ramgarh Fruit Gardens, *via* Naini Tal.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHEAP SUITS ! CHEAP SUITS ! !—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, in Church Gate Street, a portion of the Ground-Floor, Rooms on the Second-Floor and piece of Vacant Ground. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 2 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

LADIES JERSEY JACKETS, In Navy, Black and Burgundy; richly braided Rs. 9, 12, 14 to 26 each.—Just opened. The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Ladies' and Children's Outfitters, Bombay and Poona.

THE STEAM LAUNCH "ELEPHANTA" has been specially fitted up for pic-nics and is now available for private parties to Elephanta, &c. Apply to THOS. COOK and SON, Rampart Row.

SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The Scottish High School, Byculla, and the John Connon School, Fort, will be re-opened on WEDNESDAY, the 8th June.—JOHN FORGAN, Joint Hony, Sec.

JUST RECEIVED, a complete and fresh Stock of Burgoyne and Burbidge's Drugs &c., Winsor and Newton's Artists' Materials, Grimault's patent preparations and Rigaurd's Scents.—J. BROTHERS & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

FOR BEST Waterproof Suits, Cloaks, Coats, Superfine Merino Waterproof Coats, Goloeshoes, Angola, Scotch and West of India Tweeds, Striped and Coloured Socks and Stockings for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, always apply to Y. A. LACKA & Co., No. 200, Chuckla Street, near Jakeria Musjid.

TO BE LET.—An Airy and Commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW, near Grant Road Station, with separate accommodation for Two Families. No reasonable offer for the whole, or part of the Bungalow, will be refused. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium.

VALISE TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—We have received a small consignment of the above invaluable "desideratum," can be put in Trunk or Gladstone, insuring a shapely garment for travellers. Oak and Bronze, Rs. 5 per pair; Walnut and nickel silver, Rs. 78 per pair. BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

TO LET, GROUND-FLOOR of the premises lately occupied by Pearse & Co. Apply to PEARSE & Co., Church Gate Street.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICE
TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS IN PORT.

COMMANDERS of Vessels in Port are WARNED of the BAD WEATHER which generally accompanies the setting in of the South-West Monsoon, and are directed, from and after the date hereof, to have their vessels prepared.
Special care is to be taken to keep the Hawse cle[illegible] the Cables ready for veering. Cargo Boats sh[illegible] and be allowed to hang astern or alongside at nig[illegible] should not there are indications of bad weather appro[illegible] or when
The Commercial Code (including th[illegible] ching. Storm Warning Signals) will be used [illegible] Day and Night Staff for communicating with the [illegible] at the Castle Flag should receive immediate atten[illegible] shipping, and signals
(Sig[illegible]
Bombay, May, 30 1887. [illegible]ned) MAURICE BEAN,
Captain I. M.
Acting Port Officer.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 2 p. m., on MONDAY, the 8th day of August 1887, for about 700 Tons of Cast Iron Pipes, together with special Castings and Sluice Valves.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.
3. Tenders should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,500 to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further Deposit of Rs. 1,500 will have to be paid by the Contractor whose Tender is accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON.
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Dept., Municipal Commissioner's Office, 3rd June 1887.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF BARRACK FURNITURE, &c.

Under instructions from Captain E. C. Spilsbury, R. E., Acting Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on THIS DAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Military Store Lane, Fort, consisting of number of camp tables, camp stools, camp chairs couches, large chests, boxes, book cases, receptacles, cotton tape, &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, June 7, 1887.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
5 cases white shirtings.
4 bales grey madapollams
5 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales tables covers
4 bales yellow shirtings
2 rolls hair beltings for local mills.
On account of the concerned.
20 bales Turkey red yarn.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 4th June, 1887.

NOTICES.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, sealed, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 219½, High Holborn, London, W.C.

NOTICE.

WE have AUTHORISED Mr. W. N. FLEMING to SIGN our FIRM per PROCURATION.
JOHN FLEMING & Co.
Bombay, 4th June 1887.

JUBILEE
COOKERY BOOK.
PRICE Re. 1 0 0

CONTAINS RECIPES for making favorite Indian dishes, the directions being worded plainly and simply, so that the merest novice in the Art of Cookery may prepare the dishes.
Amongst many others will be found receipts for Making Xmas Portuguese sweets of all kinds, Mango Preserve, Guava Jelly and Cheese, Puddings of various sorts, different kind of Hulwa, Tamarind Fish, Balchow, Mango Chutnies, Curries, etc.
Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT,
Tract and Book Society, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 15th June 1887, for the supply of the following CONSERVANCY CARTS, &c., required for the Chudderghaut Municipality:—
25 Galvanized Night Soil Carts, fitted with air-tight inlet and outlet valves, mounted on wheels with Iron Knaves, holding 200 gallons for one pair of bullocks.
25 Galvanized Crowley's patent Night Soil Carts for single bullock.
12 Wooden Dust Carts, wooden wheels, for one pair of bullocks.
12 Conservancy Carts, wooden wheels.
12 Galvanized Iron Water Carts, to hold 200 gallons.
10 Galvanized Iron Single Bullock Water Carts, 60 gallons.
10 Crawford's Iron Latrines, 4 Seats.
10 Crawford's Iron Latrines, 6 Seats.
10 Crawford's Iron Latrines, 8 Seats.
The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
NOEL H. L. WOODS,
Assistant Superintending Engineer,
Chud. Municipality.
Hyderabad, Deccan, 31st May 1887.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND,
F. FISCHER & Co.,
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SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. Can be seen at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.
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STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE !
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
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INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
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(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.
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TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY ! !
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.
STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.
Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C., ART PORCELAINE, BEAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.
ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS.......................... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS............................ " 2-12 "
In quantities of not less than 1 case.
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JUST PUBLISHED,
Price Rs. 2-6.
THE FIRST EMPRESS OF THE EAST.
A Story in dramatic form,
BY
CAMERON MACDOWALL,
Author of "Lady Margaret's Sorrows," &c., &c.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
"The language is full of vigour, —England, *the Primrose Chronicle.*
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CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.
SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.
CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
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CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.,
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, INALL VARIETIES.
10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.... £3,100,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SO
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted so through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts a 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SUPERIOR OLD
HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

SHIPPED by Alexandre et Cie., of Barbezieux, to the late Firm of B. Warburton and Co., as supplied to Messes and Clubs, &c., one, two, three and four diamonds, at Rs. 26, 30, 34, and 38 per dozen, respectively.

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.
Jules Lennox and Co.'s Anchor Brand, at Rs. 21 per doz.
Em. LaGrange and Co.'s 3 Cock Brand, at Rs. 18 " "
The above prices are subject to 5 per cent. discount for Cash.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
11, MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public, that their TAILORING BRANCH of business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May 1887, and their Business House will be REMOVED to the address given hereunder, where all orders for wholesale and retail will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.
Y. A. LACKA & Co.,
Travelling Kit Warehouse,
Chuckla Street, near Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

SECURITY
Is the Chief Consideration in Selecting an Office with which to effect
A LIFE ASSURANCE.
THE
STANDARD
Has been Established for 62 years and has Paid in Claims
ELEVEN
MILLIONS STERLING.
GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary,
Standard Life Office, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS DADABHOY HORMUSJEE and RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY SETNA, the sole surviving Executors of the will of Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubib, late of Bombay, who died on the 19th day of August 1878, and whose will was proved in the High Court of Bombay on the 20th day of January 1879, are about to finally wind up the Estate of the deceased and distribute the same. Notice is hereby given that any persons having any claims or demands upon or against the said Estate of Hajee Ismail Haji Hubib are hereby required to send in particulars of their debts to the said Executors at the office of the undersigned, their Solicitors, on or before the 15th day of June 1887. And notice is hereby also given that after that day the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubib, deceased, amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice, and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 1st day of June 1887.
MACFARLANE, EDGELOW & HEMMING.
SOLICITORS FOR THE SAID EXECUTORS.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents and the Public that he has quite recently imported the following goods of the best quality. The prices are exceptionally cheap to suit everybody.

WATER PROOF COATS FOR MONSOON.
Gent's Mackintosh Water-Proof Cloaks ..each Rs. 23 to 25
Do. Black, Brown and Grey Waterproof Coats .... " " 15 to 18
Do. Grey and Brown Cashmere do ... " " 15
Do. Olive Color Waterproof.............. " " 18 to 20
Do. Slate Color Waterproof Coats, light in weight .... " " 9 to 10
White Water Proof Sheets with Warm Lining.. .. .. " " 8 to 12
Do. do. Cloth 66in. breadth, per yd. " 4
Coachmen's Broad Cloth Rain Coats with Turban Cover............................each " 6-8
Gent's Tweed Ulsters .... " " 20 to 25
Do. Cashmere Suits .... " " 10 to 25
Do. Tweed Hats with Flaps............... " " 1-8 to 2
Do. Dark Blue Flannel Suits .... " " 20 to 25
Do. do. Serge Suits .... " " 15 to 25
Do. Best White Woolen Gauze Drawers.. " " 4 to 5
Do. do. do. do. Shirts. .. " 3-8 to 5
Do. do. Merino Socks ......per doz. " 7 to 12
Red and White Blankets..................... " pair " 6 to 24
Railway Rugs ....each " 18 to 20
Ladies' Best white Handkerchiefs....per doz. " 1-8 to 3
Best White Linen Damask .... " yard " 1-8
Steel Tranks of Small and Large sizes ...each " 10 to 16

BOOTS SHOES BOOTS
of D. S. & POLLAK & Co., Vienna, very durable, lasting, attractive and elegantly prepared at cheap prices.
Gent's Best Calf Leather Double Sole Lace and Elastic Monsoon Boots ....per pair Rs. 8 to 10
Do. Do. Calf and kid leather lace, Elastic and open button boots.......................... " " 6-8 to 14
Do. Do. Patent leather lace and Elastic Shoes .... " " 5-8
ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Tailor and Outfitter,
29, Meadow street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR DISORDERS OF
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IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER.

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as also in all cases of MAL-NUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases, such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVERWORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

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AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
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MANDALAY,
BY
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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
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BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Apollo Bunder, Marine Battalion, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Malwa (s), from London ; and Wave (s), Middlesbrough.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Satara (s), for Persian Gulf and Karachi ; and Eden Hall (s), Liverpool.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day (Tuesday).

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—Total number of patients treated during the month of May 1887, 2,631 ; daily average, 84 ; total of new admissions, 1,227 ; number of children vaccinated, 67.

LATE LETTER BY THE MAIL.—The following notice was issued by the Presidency Postmaster yesterday :—As during the monsoon season the Overland Mails will be shipped from the Carnac Bunder, late letters, on which the usual fee of 2 annas is prepaid in addition to postage, will be received at the General Post Office, instead of at the Wellington Pier Post Office as heretofore, from 3-30 p.m. to 4-15 p.m. on the day of the Mail's departure, commencing with the Mail to leave on Tuesday the 7th June 1887.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder this evening at 6 o'clock :—

Quadrille	Pantomime	Coote
Aria	Concert	Schreiver
Valse	Bid Me Goodbye	Camors
Gavotte	Muriel	Amillon
Polka	Les Grenouilles	Delbruck

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AN OLD THIEF.—An old Mahomedan, aged 55, named Aldool Ahmed, was yesterday charged before Mr. Ryan, by Inspector Saunders, with the theft of a piece of silk valued at Rs. 6. It appeared that after bargaining for the cloth and arguing about the price the accused walked away with it, while the shopkeeper was otherwise engaged. Another dealer in cloth saw the occurrence and drew the attention of the complainant, Mooljee Welljee, thereto. The accused was pursued and given in charge. There were two previous convictions for theft recorded against the prisoner, and on his pleading guilty to the charge his Worship awarded him fifteen months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Francis Marian, a cook in the service of Mr. Patrick R. Gallaghar, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing two halves of two currency notes for Rs. 10 each and one half of a currency note for Rs. 20 and Rs. 9 in cash, the property of his master, on the 18th July last. The accused, after committing the theft on the date in question, endeavoured to pass two halves of the currency notes for Rs. 10 each, which bore different numbers, to a sweetmeat seller and then decamped. On the 19th ultimo the accused was observed by Mrs. Gallaghar at the Poona Railway station. He was arrested by the Poona Police and subsequently brought on to Bombay. The accused admitted four previous convictions, and was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DARING HOUSEBREAKER.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Cobb charged Abdool Rahman Kadur *alias* Jail Mutook Sulliman before Mr. Ryan with housebreaking and theft. The accused pretending to hawk confectionery about was in the habit of visiting houses in the Native town and seizing the opportunity, when he found the inmates of rooms away, used to enter and steal what he could. On Sunday while on one of these visits he went in the day time into the room of a Borah named Jaffer Mir Alli, who was out, and offered his wares to the lady. She declined to buy anything and left the house, closing the door. Scarcely had she turned her back when the accused opened the door and entered, and with a key from a bunch which he had, picked the lock of a box, from which he abstracted several pieces of silk worth in the aggregate Rs. 37. As the prisoner was going away with the cloth the complainant's wife came back and noticed the hawker carrying away the silk. She raised an alarm and the accused was arrested and handed over to the police. On enquiries being made the accused was found to be an old offender who had been convicted for similar offences on several previous occasions. His Worship committed the accused to the Sessions.

ADDRESSES TO SIR DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT.—A deputation of the Zoroastrian community of Sattara proceeded to Mahableshwar with the view of presenting a congratulatory address to Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Kt., in honour of his being knighted by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. This took place before the Knight left Mahableshwar. On Wednesday afternoon two congratulatory addresses were presented to Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, at his residence, "Rose Cottage," in Bhowanee Peith, by deputations, one from the Zoroastrian community of Hyderabad, Deccan, which was presented in a silver casket, beautifully finished by native workmanship. This deputation consisted of Sirdar Khan Bahadoor Dustoor Hoosang Jamasp, Dustoor Bymonjee Jamasp, C. I. E., and Dustoor Byramjee Jamaspjee. After the address was read, Sir Dinshaw thanked the deputation. The other address was from the Zoroastrian community of Belgaum, which was also presented in a silver casket by a deputation which consisted of Messrs. Nowrojee Cocobad, Maneckjee Bomonjee, and Dadabhoy Lalcaca. After the address was read Sir Dinshaw thanked the deputation, and after the distribution of flowers, rosewater, &c., both the deputations left for their respective homes.—*Poona Observer*.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.

THE second biennial general meeting of the donors and subscribers of the Bombay Native Dispensary was held yesterday at the residence of the late Mr. Jehangir Nuserwanjee Wadia, Parsee Bazar Street, to receive and adopt the audited balance sheet and the report of the managing committee for the years 1885 and 1886, and to transact other business. Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel was called to the chair. The following are extracts from the report of the committee which was read by Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Master, the honorary secretary :—

Your committee regrets to report the death of Mr. Karim Mohmad Suliman, one of the members of the managing committee, and a trustee to the funds of the institution, which took place in May last, and beg to record their sense of appreciation of the valued co-operation they received at his hands in the management of the affairs of the dispensary with which he was connected for a period of nearly five years. The vacancy thus caused had been filled up by the nomination of Mr. Jerajbhai Peerbhai by the members of the managing committee, who hope this nomination will meet with your approval. The committee have much pleasure to report that the funds of the institution are, as usual, in a very satisfactory condition. From the audited balance sheet, it will be observed that while, at the end of 1884, there was a balance in the Bank of Bombay of Rs. 1,62,000 besides two properties of the total cost of Rs. 21,300, at the end of 1886 it stood at Rs. 1,86,110-7-9, or in other words Rs. 2,810-7-9 more than the preceding two years. The receipts from donations and subscriptions have amounted to Rs. 5,602. Of these Rs. 3,500 were invested in five special and separate capital accounts as desired by the donors and subscribers, and the balance of Rs. 2,027 was carried to the current account. The committee take this opportunity to express their hearty thanks to the several gentlemen who have thus enriched the charity by their valuable contributions, which have enabled the committee to give relief to thousands of poor of all castes and creeds without any distinction whatever. They have also to thank Mr. Peerbhai Mohmad, who has favoured the institution this time also, as he had done the previous years, by presenting french-polished furniture for the use of the head-quarter dispensary at a cost of about Rs. 250. The income and expenditure of the institution during the period under report were as follows :—Income including interest, donations, rents, &c., was Rs. 21,393-14-11 against Rs. 23,362-14-6 of the previous two years ; and expenditure was Rs. 18,570-3-9 against Rs. 16,722-9-4 of the same period, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,823-11-2 in favour of the funds. The committee beg to state that, according to the anticipation expressed in their last report, the head-quarter dispensary has been removed to the new building that was purchased at a total cost of Rs. 21,300. Several alterations and additions were made in order to make it convenient to admit the dispensary in the large house. These have caused a further sum of Rs. 8,156-14-1. Taking these items together, the committee beg to state that the total cost up to present day of the two properties is Rs. 29,456-14-1, which yield an annual rent of Rs. 1,584 exclusive of the free use of the part of the front building by the removal of their dispensary which up to this time was paying a monthly rent of Rs. 35. The accounts and balance sheet of the institution were audited by Messrs. B. F. Cama and M. J. Taleyarkhan, who were appointed auditors at the last general meeting, and to whom the thanks of the committee for their gratuitous services are justly due. The institution supports two dispensaries ; one at Chandanwady and the other at Khetwady. This latter is partly supported by the handsome donation of Rupees 20,000 received from Mr. Nasarwanji Manockjee Petit, and which partly bears his name. Your committee regrets that no well accommodated house has been found for the branch dispensary. From the reports submitted by the medical officers of the head quarter dispensary and the Nasarwanji Manockji Petit-Khetwady Branch of this institution, it will be observed that the attendance at both these institutions has been largely on the increase, viz., 90,679 against 77,760 of the previous two years, and consequently both of these dispensaries have kept up their prestige in keeping at the top of similar institutions in Bombay, whether Government or private, and it would be no exaggeration to say that there are no such institutions in the Presidency of Bombay which afford relief to so many patients as this does. The total number of persons of all castes and ages treated at the head-quarter dispensary was 49,500 against 46,103. These 49,500 patients had to attend the dispensary 156,114 days ; in other words each patient took on an average a little more than 3 days before the person was either cured or relieved, and the daily average attendance during the period of two years was 2',375. At the Nasarwanji Manockji Petit Khetwady Branch, the total number of patients of all denominations admitted was 41,179 against 31,657 of the preceding two years. These 41,179 patients had to attend the dispensary 151,170 days, in other words each patient had to attend three days-and-half before the person was either cured or relieved and the daily average attendance during the period under report was 207. From the abovementioned numbers it will be observed that on the whole 90,679 persons of all castes and ages took advantage offered by this institution in the two years. These 90,679 had to attend the dispensaries 307,284 times, giving a daily average of 421. As to the expenditure on medicines it is found that on an average each prescription cost a little more than four pies per diem in spite of the free use of quinine and other patent medicines. During the period under report seven gentlemen became life members of the institution on payment of a lump sum of Rupees 100 or more. The report together with the statements of the funds and accounts was approved and adopted, and they were ordered to be printed and circulated. Mr. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a member of the managing committee, the appointment of Mr. Jairajbhai Peerbhai by the managing committee as a trustee and member of the committee in place of the late Mr. Hajee Kurim Mahomed Sulleman, was confirmed, and the committee and the trustees were authorised to execute the deed of appointment of Mr. Jairajbhai as a trustee. The thanks of the meeting were tendered to the members of the managing committee for their satisfactory management of the institution ; and to Messrs. Bomanjee Framjee Cama and Manecksha Jehangirsha Taleyarkhan for the trouble taken by them in auditing the accounts of the institution. Messrs. Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and Dwarkadas Oodowjee were appointed auditors for the current year with a remuneration of Rs. 50 each per annum. The thanks of the meeting were tendered to Mr. Nusserwanjee Jehangir Wadia for the free use of the hall kindly placed at the disposal of the committee to hold this meeting. In moving thanks to the venerable chairman, the proposer expressed a hope (amidst cheers) that he may be spared to preside at meetings of the friends of the dispensary in future years. The proceedings then terminated.

MADRAS.

THE BISHOP OF MELIAPUR.—The *Madras Mail* learns that the Bishop of Meliapur is indisposed though but slightly. He purposes proceedings to Ootacamund shortly to confer with Monsignor Ajuti, the Papal Delegate in India with reference to the execution of the provisions of the Concordat between the King of Portugal and the Pope and in regard to the delimitation of his Diocese, which is to be extensive on the side of Tanjore and Madura.

THE TELEGRAPH AND ITS USES.—Merchants and business men generally appreciate the value of the electric telegraph, as they know the worth of accurate and speedy information, but that the public at large do not derive all the advantage they ought to, and that by the neglect of a means of communication which is easily available, the following will show. A stock-broker in Madras wrote to a gentleman in Bangalore asking if he would dispose of £1,000 East India Gold Mining Company's shares, and offered a price. The gentleman declined the price offered, but said he would accept rupees five per one pound share. A reply was received by telegram accepting the 1,000 shares at this price. The selling price in London at the time was Rs. 12-1-5 per share, so that the gentleman lost over seven thousand rupees by the transaction, which might have been prevented by a telegram to London asking for the price of East India stock that day. That there is a fresh rise in this stock is obvious, as offers of 12 Rs. per share have been made in Bangalore this morning.—*Spectator*.

THE BANGALORE BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—Mr. Rhenius being produced by his surety, the Rev. Mr. Lyons, before Colonel H. M. S. Magrath. Civil Judge, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore for the purpose of being sent to jail for not paying the Rs. 10,000 awarded as damages to the plaintiff. Mrs. Havelock, the Judge suggested to the defendant the advisability of effecting a compromise if he chose to do so. Mr. Rhenius in reply said that he was totally unable to pay any money, or give any property to plaintiff, and that, as the case was brought against him through vindictiveness and spite, he had no inclination to attempt a compromise but was fully prepared to go to jail and there suffer imprisonment. Mr. Sydney Smith, who appeared for the defendant in place of Mr Lawrance, requested the Court to adjourn the case for a few minutes, to hold a consultation outside the Court House with Mr. Rhenius, and his friends and the plaintiff's Counsel, and see what could be done in the matter. After about a quater of an hour, it was decided by the mutual consent of both parties, that defendant should be allowed time till next Tuesday noon, to consult his people, and make the best compromise he could : and a motion being made to this effect, the Court granted the time on the Rev. Mr. Lyons again standing surety for Mr. Rhenius.—*Post*.

A CONTUMACIOUS CLERGYMAN.

BEFORE the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice A. L. Smith on Monday, Mr. Charles, Q. C. (with whom was Sir W. Phillimore, Q. C. and Mr. Beaufort), moved for a writ of habeas corpus to bring up the Reverend James Bell Cox, incumbent of St. Margaret's, Toxteth Park, Liverpool, with a view to his discharge from custody. In 1885 a suit was instituted under the Church Discipline Act against Mr. Bell Cox, charging him with a certain violations of ceremonial law at church. He did not appear at any stage of the proceedings, and on the 13th of June, 1886, he was suspended from his clerical office for six calendar months. Notwithstanding the suspension Mr. Bell Cox officiated in his church on a Sunday following in July, and on the 30th of that month proceedings were taken in the Ecclesiastical Court of York to commit him for contempt. There upon the reverend gentleman applied for a prohibition directed to the prosecutor, and the learned judge, Lord Penzance, to prevent further proceedings On the 11th of March last the rule for a prohibition was discharged, and on the 4th of May, a writ for contumacy having been issued out of the Court of Chancery of Lancaster, Mr. Bell Cox was arrested, and was now in her Majesty's gaol at Walton, on-the-Hill-Lancashire. The main ground upon which the present motion was made was that the six months' suspension having expired in December last, when he was arrested he was not disobeying the order, as the order had gone. No order of suspension was running against the reverend gentleman, and at the present moment, said counsel, he was an unsuspended clerk. A second point was that the sentence of contumacy was informal as it was not pronounced by Lord Penzance, but by his deputy ; and there was also a further objection, inasmuch as the writ under which the arrest purported to take place, purported to be under the Public Worship Regulation Act. Their lordships granted a rule nisi.

OBITUARY

THE Honourable Ion Grant Neville Keith-Falconer, M.A., the Lord Almoner's Reader in Arabic at Cambridge University, has died in Arabia, where he was prosecuting his studies of the language. He was born in 1856, and was the second son of the Earl of Kintore. He entered as a student of Trinity College in 1874, and graduated B.A. in 1878, when he obtained a first-class in the Theological Tripos, and was also awarded the Hebrew prize, In 1880 he obtained the distinction of a first-class in the Semitic Languages Triops. He was Jeremie Septuagint, prizemen in 1876 and Tyrwhitt Hebrew scholar in 1879. On the resignation of Mr. Robertson Smith, in June 1886, he was appointed Lord Almoner's Reader in Arabic.

Major-General John Norman Hector Maclean died on Sunday, May 15, at his residence in Gloucester-gardens, Hyde Park, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. General Maclean saw active service during the Indian Mutiny, raising a regiment of hill troops in the Baitul district. He joined the force of Sir Hugh Rose in Central India, and took part in the siege and storming of Jhansi, and was present at the battle of the Bowtwa. He retired on full pay from the service in 1877.

POLITICAL SPEECHES IN ENGLAND.

MR. GOSCHEN AT THE CECIL CLUB.

MR. GOSCHEN was entertained on Saturday evening, May 14, at a dinner given at Willis's Rooms, in his honour by the members of the Cecil Club. Lord Lytton, president of the club, occupied the chair, and was supported by Lord Lathom, Lord Harrowby, Lord Mount Edgcumbe, Lord Percy, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the Bishop of Derry, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. H. Cecil Raikes, and Lord Weymouth. In all about 120 gentlemen sat down to dinner, and shortly before the speech commenced a large number of ladies, among whom were Lady Lytton, Lady Lathom, and Lady Balfour, entered the part of the room reserved for them. Lord Lytton, in proposing his health, said Mr. Goschen was the champion of a cause rather than a member of a Cabinet, and his contribution to the defence of the Union would be historical.

Mr. Goschen, in reply, said he believed the cause of the Union would be maintained, and that it was growing in strength and favour in the country. On every side there were evidences of that conservative feeling in the country—using the term conservative not in its party but in its broader sense—on which English statesmen must rely. Their opponents were good enough to admit that the Unionist party—the National party—monopolized the culture, the experience, he might say the wisdom, of the nation, but that they had no hold upon the great mass of the people. With regard to the first point, the Unionists might accept the compliment paid them ; but with respect to the other he would make no such admission. The National party recognized the working classes as a great force in politics, and trusted in the soundness of their instincts, though they could not attempt to bid against the Radicals in appealing to the cupidity of any stratum of society. They could trust them as a great and powerful class, worthy of every consideration ; but they would appeal to their reason, and not to the passions of any section among them. Powerful as they were, they were not the only class to be considered. What about the ten-pound householder, who was once the idol of the Radical party ? What about the small struggling tradesman and the overworked clerk ? Were they to be left altogether out of account? He believed that even if their numbers were considered, these men formed a solid phalanx which could make its weight felt at the poll. He repudiated the doctrine of surrender, the idea that with each extension of the sufferage, it was only the newly enfranchised classes whose welfare it should be the object of statesmen to compass. Their object should be to bring all classes into union ; not to teach one class that its aims were attainable at the expense of another. There was a great force in this country which was essentially non-politics, or regarded it as a mere game in which parties played for power and office, sometimes winning and sometimes losing. How was this class to be won over? They were to be worn by character in public men. They would rally to the support of any party which they saw to be guided by principles, and not to take up this policy or that policy just as it suited the exigencies of the moment. They would follow those leaders who inspired them with confidence, who gave them the feeling that they had sure ground under their feet, and relieved them from constant anxiety as to what would happen next or where they would find themselves to-morrow. He did not deny that the methods by which they must seek to give effect to their aims would be different from the methods of the past. In a sense, they were all Radicals. Even the stoutest Conservative in the room must be conscious that he was a Radical as compared with what he had been twenty years ago. Their principles must necessarily be modified to suit the needs of a new time. But it was one thing to modify principles and another to substitute for them nothing better than the dictates of temporary expediency or the impulse of spasmedict sentiment. Principles must be replaced by principles and not by mere sentimental gush. It was their duty to regularize sentiment. In closing Mr Goschen repudiated the idea which had sometimes been expressed in regard to him that he was devoid of enthusiasm or wanting in sympathy. He believed that there was such a thing as genuine enthusiasm for moderate principles, and of this he claimed his share. And it was to this love of moderation in the country, and to political common sense which, as he was convinced, was common to all classes of Englishmen, that the Government could safely leave the great questions which are now at stake.

SIR GEORGE TREVELYAN AT THE EIGHTY CLUB.

Sir George Trevelyan was the principal guest at the Eighty Club dinner on Monday, May 16. Speaking on that occasion, he observed that Lord Herschell had stated at Manchester that the two sections of the Liberal party were agreed in principal, and that an agreement of details could be arranged honourably between them. Lord Hartington, in his manifesto, had laid down certain conditions which he (Sir George) regarded as judicious and practicable. Had the Liberal Unionists clearly ascertained that those conditions would not be admitted before they took up the attitude which so many of them adopt ? He did not believe there were twenty Liberals in the House of Commons who wished to exclude the Irish members from Parliament, and he was quite certain that there was not one Liberal who would not acquiesce in their demand if that was the price he had to pay for bringing back into the Liberal ranks Lord Hartington and his followers. Of all parties the Liberal Unionists stood on the least stable ground as a separate party. The policy of solving the Irish question by supporting a Tory Government, instead of by approaching the Liberals, was a policy against which months before he had protested in private as a policy which could only bring very great calamities both on the Liberal party and on the country. In their speeches made in the debates of last year, the Liberal Unionists had taken it for granted that a great change would have to be made in the legislative and administrative relations of Great Britain and Ireland. They expressed in very definite and strong language their objections to Mr. Gladstone's Bills ; but they all stated that, if those objections were removed, a great change in the relations between the two countries was absolutely necessary. There was no doubt whatever as to the position of Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Chamberlain was from early days a convinced advocate of self-government in Ireland, of a nature which would meet the sentiments and wishes of the Irish people. As for himself, he had given an absolute promise to support Mr. Gladstone's scheme if the Central Government kept sufficient hold upon law and order in Ireland, and he would be told the situation was changed, and that what was wanted in Ireland was a definite and immediate suppression of the Nationalist movement, and the quite indefinite postponement of that sort of settlement which a year ago Liberals and Liberal Unionists were united in demanding. The true policy of the Liberal Unionists was to insist on settlement of the Irish questions which could be free from the main objections which they themselves felt, but which should be bold, thorough, generous, and final. They should have made such a settlement the price of their support of the Conservative party. Two policies were before Parliament—one was to set to work on such a settlement as he had described, or to meet the demands of Ireland with a flat and contemptuous denial, which policy could only end in the suppression of the political organization which returned three-fourths of the Irish members, and which would only gain in authority and popularity by being treated as a criminal institution and pursued by criminal penalties. The most deplorable feature in the present business was that Ministers had deliberately adopted towards the people of Ireland an attitude of exasperation, and he earnestly entreated the Liberal Unionists to reflect what sort of fruit was certain to grow from the seed which was being sown. In conclusion, Sir George said the plain truth was that the text of Mr. Gladstone's Bill was dead. What survived was the spirit of generosity and confidence towards the Irish people, and the determination to treat the Irish representatives with courtesy and common decency. If Lord Hartington and his followers were desirous to march back into the Liberal camp, after a friendly conference or treaty based on the lines of his own four well-kown conditions, they would be received with a good old-fashioned Liberal welcome.

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VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO EAST LONDON.

THE Queen came from Windsor to London on Saturday afternoon, May 14, and opened the People's Palace in East London. From Paddington, through Oxford-street, Holborn, and the City the streets were decorated and crowded with people, who warmly cheered her Majesty as she drove with Princess Beatrice and Princess Christian to the scene of the ceremony. The Prince and Princess of Wales reached the Palace before the Queen, who on arrival was presented with an address, which described the objects for which the palace was designed. Her Majesty took the illuminated document which contained the address and handed it to the Prince of Wales, and then, with a clear and deliberate delivery, read the following reply :—I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address. It gives me great satisfaction to open this fine building provided for the benefit of the people of East London, whose lives of unceasing but honourable toil will be cheered by the various opportunities of rational and instructive entertainment and of artistic enjoyment here afforded to them. (Cheers.) I rejoice to think that the noble contributions of the Drapers' Company and of many other benevolent persons have enabled the trustees to carry through and complete so large and generous a scheme. (Cheers.) My beloved husband would have viewed with infinite pleasure such efforts to meet the wants and add to the pleasures of this busy population. (Cheers.) I thank you heartily for your good wishes on the occasion of the attainment of the fiftieth year of my reign. I hope that this undertaking will continue to prosper and, by God's blessing, fulfil all the worthy objects for which it is designed. (Loud cheers.)

Her Majesty then graciously accepted a richly wrought gold key of the hall from the treasurer, and took her seat upon the chair of State while Mdme. Albani sang "Home, Sweet Home" with thrilling effect. Amidst the applause which followed her Majesty turned towards the artist and bowed her approval, which Mdme. Albani acknowledged by a low obeisance. The Prince of Wales then advanced and in a loud clear voice said, "I am commanded by her Majesty to declare the Queen's Hall now open ;" the announcement being followed with loud cheers and a flourish of trumpets. The whole assemblage remained standing while two verses of the "Old Hundredth" hymn were sung, and this led up to the presentation to her Majesty by the Lord Chamberlain of Sir E. H. Currie, Mr. S. Charn, M.P, Mr. John Rogers Jennings, Master of the Drapers' Company, Mr. W. Sawyer, Captain Spencer Beaumont, Mr. Robson, the architect. Mr. Walter Besant, author of "All Sorts and Conditions of the Men," Mr. Wilberforce Bryant, and Mr. T. Dyer Edwardes. The names of Mr. Besant and Mr. Jennings were greeted with marked favour by the audience, and when her Majesty received from Sir Patrick Grant his sword, and, lightly touching Mr. Jennings on the shoulder with, it bade him rise Sir John Rogers Jennings, there was an outburst of applause. The ceremonial proceedings in the hall were now concluded, and her Majesty, taking the arm of the Prince of Wales, walked to the site of the Technical and Handicraft Schools adjoining the hall, where the first stone of the building was to be laid by her hand. This ceremony took place in the presence of a very large number of spectators. After prayer by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Master of the Drapers' Company handed to the Queen a report of the origin of the building and the coins of the present year, which her Majesty placed in a glass vessel. With the assistance of the architect, her Majesty then deposited these articles beneath the stone. The clerk of the Drapers' Company next handed a silver trowel to her Majesty, who proceeded to lay the first stone, being assisted in the use of the line and plummet by the Prince of Wales. Loud cheers for the Queen and the Prince of Wales were given at the conclusion of this ceremony. The Queen left the People's Palace at a quarter to six o'clock, amid enthusiastic cheering, and began her return journey by Burdett-road and Commercial-road, where the decorations were as lavish and the welcome as hearty as in Mile-end and Whitechapel. There was one prolonged and continuous cheer and waving of handkerchiefs. From every window, every balcony, and every house-top came forth enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty, which received the most profuse acknowledgment from the royal party as they bowed their way along. One of the prettiest sights on the route was the grouping of a couple of hundred boys from one of Dr. Barnardo's Homes. The boys, dressed in sailor costumes occupied a high stand by the street-side, and with the bright sun streaming down upon them looked wonderfully well and happy. As her Majesty passed, one of their bands struck up the National Anthem, and the youngsters, rising *en masse*, cheered the royal party to their hearts' content. All along the route, indeed, it was noticeable that special provision had been made for juvenile spectators ; and her Majesty seemed particularly pleased at the sight of so many school-children assembled to do her honour.

The Queen drove by Aldgate to the Mansion House, where great preparations had been made for the reception of her Majesty, whose first visit it was to the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London since her accession, though she had once, when Princess Victoria, accompanied her mother, the Duchess of Kent, there on her way to see the Tower of London. The Corporation of London, in whose honour, according to the official announcement from Windsor, the Queen's visit was paid, were asked in a body and, with few exceptions, were present to greet the Sovereign, each member being privileged to bring a lady. The Aldermen wore their scarlet robes and chains, the Common Council their mazarine gowns over evening dress, and the high officers their full-bottomed wigs and silk gowns. Her Majesty reached the Mansion House at half-past six. The Lord Mayor, wearing the ermine and crimson velvet dress in which the chief magistrate is privileged to vest himself at the reception of the Sovereign, went forward to the royal carriage to receive and welcome the Queen, who having addressed some gracious words to the chief magistrate, was escorted by his lordship up the principal staircase into the saloon. With the Lord Mayor on the Queen's left, the Prince of Wales walked on the right of her Majesty, and there then followed the Princess of Wales and her daughters, Princess Louise, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Duke of Cambridge, Princess Mary Adelaide, and Princess Victoria Mary of Teck. The Queen's suite, including the Duke of Portland (Master of the Horse), the Duchess of Buccleuch (Mistress of the Robes), and the suite in attendance on the other royal personages walked behind the illustrious visitors. At her Majesty's approach the guests rose, and the Queen, with smiling recognition of the respectful salutations of the company, passed down the saloon. A momentary pause was made while Miss Violet Hanson, a little daughter of the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress—a child of nine—had the honour of presenting to her Majesty a magnificent bouquet of orchids, roses, and double geraniums, the latter being arranged to form the City arms. The Queen, with a sweet smile, received the bouquet from the young lady, and then her Majesty and the royal family passed through the Egyptian Hall into the State drawing-room, where the Queen was received by Lady Hanson, the Lady Mayoress. Her Majesty was shown the jewelled civic sceptre and purse—both things of great antiquity—in which she showed much interest, and then she examined the tapestry work which had that day been put into position for the first time. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to express to the Lord Mayor the great satisfaction she felt at her visit to the Mansion House, and at the excellence of the arrangements which had been made for her comfort. The Queen also inscribed her name, "Victoria R. et I.," with the date, May 14, 1887, in the Lord Mayor's visitors' album, and the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the royal family afterwards appended their autographs. After a stay of fully half an hour, her Majesty rose to leave, and then amid the playing of the National Anthem, she passed into the saloon, still escorted by the Lord Mayor. As the Queen proceeded past the senior Aldermen, the Lord Mayor indicated them by name, and her Majesty graciously bowed to each. As the Queen drove away the cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs were renewed, and later on, when the Prince and Princess of Wales came out, their popularity was attested in the same manner.

JUBILEE ADDRESSES TO THE QUEEN.

THE Queen received on Monday afternoon, May 16, at Windsor Castle, deputations from the London and Edinburgh Universities, the municipality of Edinburgh, the English Presbyterians, and the Society of Friends and various Nonconformist bodies, whose representatives went to the palace for the purpose of presenting addresses to her Majesty. Earl Granville, Mr. John Bright, and the others invited arrived at Windsor shortly before two o'clock. Luncheon was served upon their arrival. Her Majesty received the deputations at three o'clock, and made replies to the addresses presented to her. Mr. John Bright, in introducing the representatives of the Society of Friends to her Majesty, said that although they were numerically but a small body in the country there was no class who would more fervently hope and pray that her reign might prove happy and prosperous. In replying to their address, the Queen said :—I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address, and for your affectionate congratulation on the attainment of the fiftieth year of my reign. The renewed assurances of the attachment of the Society of Friends to my throne and person are very gratifying to me. I unite with you in gratitude to Almighty God, by whose good providence so many blessings have been vouchsafed to this nation during my reign, and I pray that the same mercies may be ever continued to my faithful people, and that they may never cease to advance in earthly prosperity and in moral and religious excellence.

Her Majesty was informed that Mr. William Allen, a relative of Mr. Stafford Allen, who was present at the audience, had been a friend of the late Duke of Kent, the Queen's father, and that another gentleman, Mr. Martineau, had presented addresses to her Majesty upon the occasions of her accession and coronation. A guard of honour of the 1st Coldstream Guards, with the regimental band, was mounted at the palace during the ceremony.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIA LAND ACQUISITION ACT.

IN the House of Lords, on May 16, Lord Stanley of Alderley rose to present a petition, and to ask the Secretary of State for India whether it was true that at Mussoyrie there were three men in possession of a cultivatory holding of 200 bighas, at a fixed rent of 5 rs. to 8 rs. a year and of very considerable value ; the land was taken away by Government under the Land Acquisition Act, and Mr. Laidman assessed the compensation to be given, and in the result he awarded 3,300 rs. to the person entitled to receive the rents, and 2,400 rs. to the tenants, and out of this 2,400 he gave all but 900 rs. to the creditor of one of the tenants, so that the three, who were formerly in a position of comparative opulence, were turned out upon the world as beggars ; and, if so, whether he would direct that these men be compensated ; also whether he would inquire whether Mr. Laidman's Court was one duly qualified under the Land Acquisition Act for hearing the case, and whether the public notices and proclamations required by the Act had been made. Also to ask the Secretary of State whether he would inquire into the conduct of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, Sir Alfred Lyall—(1) in respect to the Arni Ghat expropriation ; (2) his ordering Mr. Laidman to prosecute Captain Hearsey ; (3) his promotion of Mr. Laidman after the trial ; and (4) the secret circular to his judicial subordinate commenting adversely on the judgment of the Chief Justice. The case which he had to lay before the House consisted of two separate complaints—first, with regard to the spoliation of the Arni Ghat zemindars for the purpose of providing a better botanical garden for Mussoorie ; and secondly, with respect to the conduct of Sir Alfred Lyall, as it arose out of the spoliation of these zemindars. The Secretary of State for India would not be able to deny the description of the injury suffered by these zemindars given in the notice paper, because these words were taken from the summing up of the Chief Justice in a trial arising out of the first wrong done to the zemindars. The wrong done to the three brothers who owned Arni Ghat was that they were forcibly deprived under the Land Acquisition Act of land and houses valued at 22,000 rs. for a nominal sum of 5,700rs. That this sum was entirely inadequate was clear from the fact that the assessors of all the parties agreed in stating that this property, which was irrigated, could produce 400 maunds of wheat per annum besides other crops. At the price for wheat in the locality at twenty years' purchase—the basis laid down in the Land Acquisition Act—this gave 20,000 rs, and 2,000 rs. for the houses. Another proof consisted in the fact that the old discarded botanical garden had since been sold for 10,000 rs. ; yet it must have been inferior to Arni Ghat, or it would not have been abandoned for Arni Ghat. There was yet a further injustice done to these unfortunate zemindars. A certain mohunt or priest had a chief rent of 5 rs. on Arni Ghat, the payment of which should have been continued by the Government on behalf of the botanical gardens as would have happened in the case of a Scotch feu or an English chief rent ; or a chief rent might have been extinguished at twenty-five years' purchase, which would have been 125rs. ; but, instead of this, Mr. Laidman, the Judge of the Small Causes Court which settled this case, assigned 3,300rs., or the larger half of the purchase money—5,700 rs.—to the mohunt or owner of the chief rent of 5 rs. The motive alleged for this gratuitous injustice was that this mohunt was in the habit of lending elephants, carriages, and other conveyances to Indian officials. Of the remaining sum of 2,400 rs., the Judge assigned the greater part to the creditors of one of the three brothers or owners, and he also ordered 234 rs. to be deducted for Government costs, though said that this was contrary to the Land Acquisition Act, and some 900 rs. was all that was left for the owners. It might be asked why the three dispossessed zemindars did not avail themselves of their right of appeal. It was the extreme poverty to which they were reduced which deprived them of this resource. Captain Hearsey's letter says of the eviction, after the decree of Mr. Laidman :—

"In the beginning of November 1882 (the men had refused at my advice to quit their houses and homes) the superintendent of the Dhoon sent for all the males of the village to his office, which was in Mussoorie, about four miles off, and, as in duty bound, they attended. It was a cold winter day, alternate heavy showers of sleet and rain deluged and froze the earth, the wind cut like a razor. During the absence of the men, at the order of the local authorities, certain Mahomedan coolies, Awghanis, broke open their doors, thrust the women and children out into the cold winter blast and pitched their clothes, bedding, cooking utensils, and stores of food after them into the rain and sleet. When the men returned late in the afternoon from the superintendent's office, they found their women and children waiting in the open in the soaking rain for their arrival, their winter store of food damaged by rain, and they and their wives and little ones homeless and shelterless. I believe for that night they took shelter in the Barlowganj bazaar (a small bazaar belonging to a member of our family). This is the action of the myrmidons of the State landlord, the Government of India."

There were two things which the India Office might suggest to the Secretary of State in answer to the case he had now stated. One was that the three brothers were not the owners, but only occupancy tenants ; and the other, that whatever was done to them was done in due course of law. It would be a mere quibble which the Secretary of State would not succeed in inducing any one to believe, to assert that a chief rent of 5 rs. constituted the owner of it the owner of the whole property, or considering the deed granting Arni Ghat in perpetuity for a chief rent of 5 rs. that the owner of the chief rent had any further interest in or claim to interference with the property ; or that persons owning land in perpetuity, subject to the trifling chief rent of 5 rs., were not the real owners. As to this expropriation having been carried out according to law, it was stated in opposition to that view that the Small Causes Court in which this spoliation was decreed was not a court competent under the Act to try such a case. It was also stated that the notices and proclamations required by the Act were not made in this case. That many abuses had taken place under this Act was shown by the circular recently issued and published last month (April 16, 1887), calling upon the Collectors and Commissioners to exercise more personal supervision in cases arising out of the Land Acquisition Act. Now, though this expropriation took place a good while ago, it was only comparatively lately that the affair got into the Indian newspapers, and the late Secretary of State for India knew nothing of it, and it was never brought under his notice. The whole responsibility of this injustice and oppression, if it should be upheld, would therefore belong to the noble viscount the Secretary of State for India. He would now relate the administrative abuses and arbitrary conduct to which this spoliation led the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces. Mr. Laidman, who had decided this case against the three zemindars of Arni Ghat, in subsequent proceedings on Feb. 9, 1885, addressed these Rajpoots from the bench with the words :—"Soor ! badmash ! haramzadeh !" or "Pigs ! blackguards ! bastards ! you have appealed from our decree to the High Court ;" then he repeated the words, and told the peon to turn them out of Court. Captain Hearsey, who was present in Court, and who had defended these Rajpoots, wrote a letter to the Calcutta *Statesman* narrating these unseemly words from the judicial bench. For this Sir Alfred Lyall directed Mr. Laidman to prosecute Captain Hearsey for defamation ; he could not brook any criticism even of an unworthy member of the Civil Service. Accordingly, Captain Hearsey was prosecuted in July 1885. The Chief Justice summed up against the prosecution, and the jury acquitted Captain Hearsey in five minutes. It was naturally to have been expected that Sir A. Lyall should have bowed to this judicial decision, but their lordships would be astonished to learn that he replied by promoting Mr. Laidman to a higher post, with additional salary of 300 rs. a month, although he had just been shown to be unfit for the bench and tainted with perjury. It was also stated that he remitted or ordered to be refunded to Mr. Laidman the costs which had been given against him in the recent trial. Not satisfied with that, he wrote a minute or resolution condemnatory of or adversely criticising the Chief Justice's judgment, and sent it round in a semi-secret way to his judicial subordinates, for it was sent round to them by a messenger with orders that they were to take note of it, but not take a copy of it. The Secretary of State would hardly be able to uphold or excuse this method of the Lieutenant-Governor of a Province of securing the respect of the junior members of the judicial body for the Chief Justice. Their lordships would probably be told, and, if so, he should entirely concur with the statement, that Sir Alfred Lyall was a man of great ability, culture, and energy, and an ornament of the Indian Civil Service ; but he had the defect of caring more for the interests of the Civil Service than for the interest of the people of India ; and in these affairs he seemed to have lost his judgment, and to have exemplified the saying—*Corruptio optimi pessima*. The wrong done under the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor had borne fruit, and formed a precedent. Quite recently the Municipality of Mussoorie, when wanting a piece of land for the disposal of their sewage, offered 10,000 rs. to the vice-president for a piece belonging to him ; later they wanted to take for 1,000 rs. only a plot from the villagers of Kiar Kuly half the size of that for which they had offered 10,000 rs. These villagers escaped from expropriation because the medical officer would not allow this land to be used for the purpose, as it would have contaminated the water going to the Goorkha lines. The Municipality was now tempted to expropriate some other villages for an inadequate price, and although the matter was not legally conducted the municipality had taken possession of the land and placed its filth upon it.

Viscount Cross, in reply, said it was not his intention to enter into the subject of future legislation or discuss the question generally ; he would content himself with simply answering the question put before him. On the first two clauses of the question it would be enough to say that the decision of the subordinate Judge of Dehra Dur in the case referred to by the noble lord was appealed against in the High Court of the North-West Provinces by the tenants ; that their appeal was dismissed with costs, their own counsel admitting that he had no case ; and that if there had been in the decision appealed against either any failure in substantial justice or any defect in the form of procedure it would certainly have been taken notice of by the High Court. As regards the third clause of the question, Captain Hearsey stated in a memorial received from him that he had sent to the Viceroy a petition for transmission to the Secretary of State He did not propose to take any action unless he received a representation on the subject from or through the Government of India in the ordinary course.

THE FLOATING IRON DOCK AT BOMBAY.

IN the House of Commons on Friday, May 13, in reply to Admiral Field, Sir J. Gorst said the original cost of the iron floating dock at Bombay was £307,000. The expenditure was incurred in 1868 by authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council, and by the advice of the Government of Bombay backed by the Government of India. He was not aware of any of the ships of her Majesty's Navy having been docked there. The dock had been leased to the Peninsular and Oriental Company for five years at a nominal rent, the company being under the obligation to keep it in proper repair. There was no information to show that the enlargement of existing docks in the Government yard at Bombay, as recommended by successive admirals in command of the Indian station, might have been carried out at one-third of the cost of the afore-mentioned floating dock.

THE STATE OF MOHRBHANJ IN ORISSA.

IN reply to Sir R. Lethbridge, Sir J. Gorst said the State of Mohrbhanj, in Orissa, was regarded by the Government of India as British territory. The administration of the State during the minority of the present Rajah had been put into the hands of an English gentleman to the exclusion of the relatives of the minor, under the authority of the Government of India. As to the question whether the relatives of the minor Rajah (including his mother and uncles) had complained of this arrangement as disgraceful to the Raj family, preventing the marriage of its daughters, and causing other serious injury to its dignity, no such complaints had reached the Secretary of State. One of the uncles of the minor Rajah had been intrusted by the late Rajah, his brother, with an important administrative charge in the State, and in this charge he had been continued. There had been no public inquiry into the truth of any complaints.

THE EAST INDIA STOCK CONVERSION BILL

THIS bill was read a second time on May 17, and passed through Committee on May 18.

On the order for the consideration of this Bill as amended, on May 19 Mr. Chance moved that the Bill be recommitted. There were, he said, five very substantial amendments to the Bill, several of them of considerable length. Sir J Gorst appealed to the hon. member to allow the Bill to proceed. After some remarks from Mr. T. Healy, the motion to recommit the Bill was agreed to.

PARTY DIVISION IN THE LIBERAL CLUB

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, editor of the *United Ireland*, was on May 16 returned unopposed to represent the North-East Division of county Cork in the House of Commons, in the room of Mr. Leamy, retired.

A special general meeting of the Eighty Club was held on Wednesday, May 18, at the Westminster Palace Hotel ; Lord Kensington in the chair. There was a large attendance. The meeting was called at the request of the Liberal Unionist members of the committee to consider the future position of the club with reference to Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy. The Honourable A. Elliot, M. P., moved—That it is inexpedient, in the interests of the Eighty Club, that the principal guest at the dinner of the club should be selected from one section only of the Liberal party. This resolution was seconded by F. W. Maude. Mr. R. T. Reid, Q. C., M. P., moved as an amendment to leave out all the words after "that" and insert the following words : "The club, having confidence in its committee, leaves the invitation of guests in their discretion as heretofore ; and inasmuch as this meeting has been summoned at the request of the Unionist members of the committee to consider the future action of the club in reference to Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, the club declares its opinion that it is the duty of the Liberal party to oppose the Crimes Bill now before Parliament, and to maintain and enforce the policy of Home Rule. The amendment was seconded by Mr. Lehmann. After discussion a division was taken, fifty-five voting for Mr. Elliot's motion and 143 for the amendment. The minority at once retired, and held a meeting, with Lord Northbrook in the chair, at which it was unanimously resolved that the action of the majority at the general meeting necessitated the immediate withdrawal of the Liberal Unionists from the Eighty Club. The act of withdrawal was deferred until the adhesion of Lord Hardington and other Liberal Unionist members of the club who were unable to be present could be obtained.

THE WRECK OF A STEAMER IN THE RED SEA.

A TELEGRAM from Suakin in the *Times* says :—after the collision in the Red Sea on the 14th April between the steamer Caldera and the British India Company's steamer Goorka, the former was abandoned. The latter has arrived in Suakin seriously injured, and is unable to proceed to Calcutta. She will return to Suez to be docked. The passengers have been sent to Aden by an Austrian Lloyd steamer for transfer to a P. and O. steamer for India. They presented Captain Burkitt and his officers with an address expressing appreciation of the coolness, skill, and ability shown by them. The conduct of the lascar crew and the Indian servants is described as "perfectly exemplary' During the momentary danger, and the subsequent time of anxiety, complete discipline was maintained no accident occurred, and no life was lost. The entire crew of the Caldera was brought to Suakin by the Goorkha. Their behaviour is also highly commended. They return to England to-day."

MR. JOHN BRIGHT ON THE CRIME AND FOLLY OF THE CRIMEAN WAR.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT, on being asked by a gentleman at Darwen whether Mr. Gladstone opposed the Crimean war, replied as follows on the 10th ins. :—

Dear Sir,—Mr. Gladstone was a member of the Government of Lord Aberdeen, which began the war with Russia in 1854. He left the Government when Lord Palmerston succeeded Lord Aberdeen. He has never to my knowledge condemned the war or the policy which led to it, and only recently has made some kind of defence of it in an article on what is said of the war and the Aberdeen Government in Mr. Greville's Memoirs. Two additional volumes of Greville's Memoirs have been recently published. I advise you to read them. The first of the two volumes will give you much information of the miserable policy which involved us in the war and of the confusion in which the Government of the day entered into it and conducted it. Lord Aberdeen condemned the war in conversation with me, as did also Sir James Graham ; and there are few men now who know much about it who do not condemn it. I do not think Mr. Gladstone said a word against the war in the House of Commons or in public on any occasion. In the House of Commons and out of it I denounced the war from first to last, and I think no Government of this country ever committed a greater folly or a greater crime than was committed by the Coalition Government in 1854. Pray excuse my delay in sending this reply to your letter.—I am, very truly yours,

JOHN BRIGHT.

P. S.—I wish it were possible to say that our most eminent statesman had condemned the war, or that he has repented of the part he took in it.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 6.

THE monsoon broke here yesterday afternoon, and coming as it did earlier than usual and somewhat unexpectedly, a good deal of damage has been done to Cotton, Seeds, and Wheat, which had not been placed in godown. Of the latter staple the receipts during the week have been large, again exceeding an average of 100,000 cwts. per day, but as soon as the quantities now lying at the railway stations up-country have come forward the arrivals will shrink into smaller figures. With the setting in of the rains, indeed, the export season may now be considered at an end, and unless under strong inducements from the home markets we must look for very little being done in produce during the next three and a half months. The influences in favor of restricted trade during the monsoon are more decided than usual, one most important feature being the limited quantity of produce in the country. Of Cotton the remaining stocks are not heavy, Seeds are very lightly supplied, having from the first been a small crop, and of Wheat we are inclined to put the unexported surplus at a very moderate figure, the heavy receipts into Bombay hitherto having been entirely due to the fact that the yield in the Central Provinces has been exceptionally large. Imports remain as quiet as ever, and will probably so continue until some reliable opinion can be formed as to the character of agricultural prospects throughout the country. Freights are steady at £1-3-9 to £1-5 for early shipment, £1-2-6 for July loading, U. K. or Continent. Money is practically unchanged, and Sterling Exchange is a trifle firmer on the week. Government Paper is quiet, Shares steady but inactive.

MONEY.—For all practical purposes the position of the market has undergone no alteration during the week. The Directors of the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta reduced their rate of discount from 7 to 6 per cent. on Thursday last, but this only brought them to the same level as the Bank of Bombay, who, it is evident from the return published to-day, had no reason for leading the way to a further reduction. On the contrary, as the subjoined figures show, the position has lost in strength slightly owing to increased trade requirements, the Cash Balance having declined 8 lakhs; and as we said last week, it is quite probable that we may remain at our present level of 6 per cent. at the Bank 5 per cent. outside for some little time yet. Ultimately, of course, charges will be lowered, as now that the export season is at an end, every day will reduce the amount required to finance produce, but the position of our import trade promises to lock up a certain proportion of funds longer than usual.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office ...	Dec.	Rs.	3,28,681
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	„	66,689
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	7,26,502
Government Securities	Nil	„	Nil
Loans	Inc.	„	3,60,488
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„	8,14,682
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	„	1,17,670
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	„	8,16,065

EXCHANGE.—The tone of the market throughout the week has been exceedingly steady, and we close to an advance of 3-32d. per rupee. On Monday last demand Bank Bills stood at 1s. 4 25-32d., Credits at 1s. 4 15-16d., but before the mail left on Tuesday an advance of 1-32d. was quoted in the latter. On Wednesday a similar movement took place in Bank Bills, and on Thursday the comparatively full rates obtained at the weekly biddings for Council drafts in London on the previous day induced a further advance of 1-32d. all round. Since then we have gradually gained a further 1-32d., the following being closing rates for to-morrow's mail :—

Bank Bills on demand		..........1s. 4 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	.1s. 4 27-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	......1s. 4⅞d.	„
Do.	4 „	........1s. 4 29-32d.	„
Do.	6 „	.......1s. 4 31-32d.	„
Credits	3 „	......1s. 5 1-32d.	„
Do.	6 „	......1s. 5⅛d.	„
Documents	3 „	......1s. 5 1-16d.	„
Do.	6 „	.......1s. 5 5-32d.	„
Francs	3 „	......1·79½	„
Do.	6 „	.......1·81	„

These quotations, as already remarked, only show an advance of 3-32d. in ready bills since last mail, but in forward delivery the rise has been 3-16d. per rupee, Bank telegraphic being obtainable this afternoon as follows :—

July	delivery	... 1s. 4¾d.	per rupee.
Aug.	„	... 1s. 4 23-32d.	„
Sept.	„	... 1s. 4 23-32d.	„
Oct. to Dec.	„	... 1s. 4 11-16d.	„

This bears out in a very marked way the tendency to lessen the difference between ready and forward rates to which we called special attention in our last weekly report, and although the reduction for six months ahead is is now only 5-32d. per rupee the indications which our market at present affords favours even that margin being lessened before long. The more confident feeling entertained regarding the future is largely accountable for this position, but material strength is also derived from the continued absence of demand for remittance, which enables the Banks to quote comparatively high drawing rates with impunity. As yet there are no signs of this state of things being altered, as our import trade looks like remaining in the same state of suspended animation for some time longer, and the rupee has not attained a level which would induce importers to anticipate their wants by contracting for exchange on speculation. As rates are now going, however the latter contingency is becoming much less remote. Few people are believers in 1s. 5d. for demand Bank Bills as a permanency, and should we approach that level for distant delivery, we are inclined to think remitters will be attracted.

The latest quotation for Bar Silver from London is 44d. per oz., at which it is equivalent to about 1s. 4⅞d. per rupee. This level, however, does not bring the metal into keen competition with exchange, as present purchases would only lay funds down late in July for which delivery Bank Bills are ⅛d. per rupee lower.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The closing price for Fours on Monday last was Rs. 97⅝, and the market remained quiet at that for a couple of days, when a more active demand induced an advance to Rs. 97 13-16. A fair business was done at that level for a time, but on Saturday the quotation receded to Rs. 97 11-16, at which it still remains to-day, quiet but steady. Fours-and-a-half from Rs. 102 advanced on Wednesday last to Rs. 102¼, and on Thursday to ½. On Friday Rs. 102¾ was quoted, but we question whether much business was done at the figure, and to-day Rs. 102½ is quoted with rather sellers than buyers.

Port Trust Bonds 4 per cent. are dull at Rs. 91. Municipal 5 per cents. we still quote at Rs. 100⅞.

SHARES.—There is still a total absence of speculation in the market, and the fluctuations of the week have been slight, although as a rule the tendency has been towards firmness. In *Banks* the alterations are confined to Bank of Bombays, which close Rs. 1¼ lower at Rs. 771½. *Press* Companies are steady. A decline of Rs. 5 has taken place in New Indian to Rs. 112½, but Mofussils have advanced Rs. 2½, Apollo Rs. 5, Volkarts Rs. 25, and Sind and Punjab Rs. 80. *Spinning and Weaving Mills*, although fairly well held, are not strong, the upward movement in Cotton and dulness in Yarns and Goods being against the margin for profitable working. The changes during the week as a net result give an advance of Rs. 5 in Colaba, Empress, and Queen, Rs. 2½ in Oriental, Rs. 10 in Imperial and Luckmidas, and Rs. 17½ in Jewraz Balloo. On the other hand Manockjee Petit's are Rs. 10, Great Eastern Rs. 20, Queen Rs. 5, and Soonderdas Rs. 15 lower. In the *Miscellaneous* list any changes have been in buyers' favor. Bombay-Burmah Trading have given way Rs. 25 in first and Rs. 10 in second issue. Flour Mills are lower, Bombay being now quoted at Rs. 470 per share, Bapty Bros., Western India, and Royal Mills all about 50 per cent. discount.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS :—It is difficult to report anything new of a market which has remained to all intents and purposes the same both in tone and price for the past couple of months. With the commencement of the monsoon we are no doubt brought a step nearer a new development, as a spell of favorable rains might probably induce dealers to commence operations for next season, but with that exception the positions is unchanged and our remarks of the past three or four mails would be equally applicable to this. The sales from the bazaar during the week are generally estimated at about 2,500 packages of all kinds, and in the shape of firm offers put through or indents executed possibly about as much has been done. Stocks on the spot have undergone little change but if private reports are to be relied on the shipments from the home side during May have been exceptionally light that figures of supply are bound to get into much smaller compass in the immediate future, not only for this market but also for Calcutta.

Local Goods are very quiet and if anything the turn lower in values. Only a small general business has been done but a special demand for Zanzibar which has absorbed about 1,000 bales brings the sales up to about an average.

TWIST.—The market for Yarns like Piece Goods is quiet but pretty steady and for imported qualities prices are fairly firm. *Local Yarns* are quiet owing to the tenor of the advices from China but sales are reported nevertheless to the extent of about 5,500 bales for the week.

METALS.—*Copper* has been in improved demand again this week and prices have advanced As. 4 to As. 8 per cwt. under the influence of a larger business. For Braziers we now quote Rs. 33¾ to arrive, Rs. 33½ on the spot. For *Yellow Metal* there has also been a good enquiry at an advance of As. 4 per cwt. the quoted price for Braziers being Rs. 28 per cwt. to arrive, Rs. 28¼ on the spot. *Iron* is dull and slow of sale at unaltered values.

COALS.—Consumers having mostly provided themselves with their monsoon stocks there is no business whatever passing. There are sellers of Cardiff near at hand at Rs. 17 per ton but no buyers and for July-August loading the quotation is Rs. 16½ alongside.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Owing to the Whitsuntide holidays we were without telegraphic advices from Liverpool and Manchester during the early part of last weak, and since the resumption of business at these centres although the markets are said to have been firm, shippers have not had many practicable orders. We have accordingly had a very moderate business again for export and prices remain unchanged except for the better descriptions of Dholleras which having been in demand both for local consumption and shipment have been pushed up Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. Our local mills have been fairly free buyers again and in most cases are provided up to October. After that they are counting on supplies of old Dholleras and New Bengals being available and possibly as regards the latter they may be right. Of Old Bhownugger and Dhollera however the after supplies are very problematical all the accounts which reach us pointing to a very limited stock being held in the districts.

The monsoon rains set in here yesterday and caught the dealers, who were generally counting on another week of fine weather, with an unusually large stock exposed on the green. The quantity of rain damaged stuff about will consequently add to the danger of monsoon business and we shall probably see very little done as the available stocks will also be small except of Bengal and Khandeish. The clearances this week it will be observed are again some 20,000 bales more than the receipts and a total of over 950,000 bales for the six months is now a foregone conclusion with 1,000,000 bales very probable for Europe only.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay up to date are as follows :—

	Season 1886-87. Bales.	Season 1885-86. Bales.
Bengals	252,000	208,000
Oomras—		
Berar	315,000	304,000
Khandeish	251,000	166,000
Barsee & Nuggur...	77,000	63,000
Dholleras	302,000	302,000
Broach	108,500	160,000
Compta and Dharwar	68,000	35,000
Scind and Persian.....	37,500	25,000
Hingunghat	19,750	16,000
Westerns & Madras .	4,500	6,000
	1,435,250	1,285,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years :—

Receipts.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	54,132	61,269	57,938
Since 1st January..............	1,297,289	1,205,051	874,115
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	73661	38,293	60,137
Since 1st January	894,862	756,239	549,970
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	1887.	1886	1885.
For the week	1 589	2,103	1,802
Since 1st January	21837	365,655	37,485

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalent in sterling cost and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission :—

			Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine,	Ready		Rs. 160 =	3 17-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.		„ 146 =	3 7-32d.
Do. Good	do.		„ 141 =	3⅛d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.		„ 135 =	3d.
Omra, Fully Good	do. (G.Staple)		„ 206 =	4 15-32d.
Do. Good	do.	do.	„ 200 =	4 11-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	do.	do.	„ 192 =	4 5-32d.
Khandeish, Good	do.		„ 188 =	4 3-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	do.		„ 180 =	3 15-16d.
Belatee, Fully Good	do.		„ 190 =	4⅛d.
Do. Good	do.		„ 183 =	4d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.		„ 177 =	3⅞d.
Broach Good	do. Nominal		„ 223 =	4 13-16d.
Dhollera, Fine,	do.		„ 221 =	4¾d.
Do. Fully Good	do.		„ 205 =	4 7-16d.
Do. Good	do.		„ 196 =	4¼d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good, June			„ 204 =	4 13-32d.
Westerns, Good, June			„ 190 =	4⅛d.

WHEAT.—The market remained very firm for the grearer portion of the past week and a large ready business was done at in some instances slightly higher prices. Latterly however a distinctly weaker tone has been apparent, buyers have to a great extent withdrawn and prices show a downward tendency except for soft reds which being scarce are commanding unduly high rates. The following are to-day's quotations :—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-10	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	„ 4-9	„
No. 1 Club Delhi..............	„ 4-6-9	„
Red do. 63 per cent	„ 4-4	„
Hard Yellow......................	„ 4-9	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 4-8	„
Hard Red Avge	„ 4-3	„

SEEDS.—*Linseed* being in very light supply has been in strong request to cover shipments and has advanced As. 1 per cwt. during the week to Rs. 6-7. *Rapeseed* is most difficult to quote as to cover contracts buyers have been paying almost any prices asked. Yellow Guzerat has advanced from Rs. 5-12 to Rs. 6-6 per cwt., Cawnpore Yellow to Rs. 5-14, and Cawnpore Red to Rs. 5-5 per cwt. Of *Gingelly* supplies continue comparatively free. White has declined to Rs. 6-12 but Mixed remains unchanged at Rs. 6-8 per cwt.

The Comparative Impotts of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	1887.	1886.	1885.
Wheat—For the week	712,353	630,366	363,813
„ Since 1st Jan.	6,753,953	6,472,206	5,403,241
Linseed—For the week	79,233	168,448	123,720
„ Since 1st Jan.	1,610,870	2,798,197	3,851,470
Rapeseed—For the week	51,710	53,716	86,353
„ Since 1st Jan.	436,130	778,959	940,216
Gingelly Seed—For the week	22,665	11,446	3,326
„ Since 1st Jan.	780,877	757,825	984,769

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	771½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	₤	₤	6 do.	135
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	₤52
National Bank of India..............	37,320	$125 250		5 pct.	105xd.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,025
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,	1,000	Rs. 100	1,725

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]0	—4	1,075
Albert Ginning Co. ..	1[illegible]	50[illegible]	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	800
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	930
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	120
Bombay Cotton Press.	10[illegible]	125	125	Rs. 14	111¼
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	5505
Dhollera P. & G. Co. ..	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co. ..	0	[illegible],000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,380
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,350
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	605
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	360
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	25	Rs. 10	235
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	—	97½
Mofussil Co.	8,125	400	400	Rs. 55	425
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	565
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	—	110
Prince of W. Press ..	600	500	100	Rs. 30	111½
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 75	495
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1300
Saw [illegible] Press Co.	300	500	500	25	550
Volkart Press Co.	400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	60[illegible]

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 4th June, as compared with the statement of the 28th May :—

LIABILITIES.	May 28. Rs.	June 4. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital..................	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities..	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office....	41,87,175	38,58,494
do. do. at Branches........	15,52,428	14,91,739
Other Deposits	2,19,07,253	2,26,33,755
Post Bills	8,503	8,508
Cash Credits undrawn..................	10,35,666	7,48,585
	4,11,91,030	4,12,41,081
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	33,04,443	33,04,443
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	36,73,471	36,82,805
Loans, on Security of do.	79,23,456	82,85,944
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,3[illegible]2	1,813
Bills Discounted and purchased ..	1,78,37,830	1,86,5[illegible],512
Stamps..	28,749	28,727
Dead Stock.............. Rs. 5,83,033 Amt. applied in reduction..2,75,000	3,08,225	3,08,033
Bullion	2,84,093	81,093
Cash Balances with Correspondents....................................	3,92,599	2,71,929
Cash and Currency Notes............	74,33,842	66,17,777
	4,11,91,030	4,12,41,081

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8 The Abu Week—1877.
9 MILITARY—Alleged Misconduct of a Native Officer—Volunteer Reserves for India.
10 The Colaba Barrack—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—Hindu Social Reform and Reformers.
11 The Morton Case—Walking in India—Sad Death of a Bombay Doctor.
12 The Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay—Presentation to Mr. J. R. Duxbury—Amateur Theatricals at the Gaiety.
13 Concert at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms—Jubilee Levée at Poona—The Third Goorkhas—CORRESPONDENCE: The Gwalior Loan—The Indian Forest Department—Reaping the Whirlwind.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

THOMAS—CABABE—May 17, at Walton-on-Thames, Francis Carew, son of James Lewis Thomas, F S A. Chief Surveyor, War Dept, to Isabel Regina, daughter of late Peter Cababe, of Bombay and Manchester.

DEATHS.

JANNI—June 5, at Trieste, S Janni, Esq. the beloved father of J Janni, Esq. aged 82.

LINDSAY—May 16, at Willesden, David Baird Lindsay date of Calcutta, 65.

MACDONALD—May 18, at St George's-road, S W, Mary, widow of Col Ranald D H Macdonald, late of the Bengal Cavalry, and daughter of the late James Henry Crawford, Esq. of the Bombay Civil Service, 70.

MACLEAN—May 15, at Gloucester-gardens, W, Major-Genl John Norman Hector Maclean, Madras Ret, 65.

ROBERTSON—May 19, at Bayswater, London, Rev J S S Robertson, formerly Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, Bombay, aged 75 years.

SPENCER—May 18, at Tavistock, Egerton Edward Spencer, Madras Civil Service, 36.

THOMPSON—May 11, at Cheltenham, Selina Jane, (née Rattray), widow of James Shaw, Lt 10th Bengal Cavalry, wife of Frederick Thompson, Esq.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HAMILTON—June 2, at St. Bernard's, Simla, the wife of Captain E O Hamilton, 2nd Battalion West Surrey Regiment, "The Queens," of a daughter.

MARSDEN—May 31, at Merkara, the wife of Mr E Marsden, Inspector of Schools, Seventh Division, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

WARD—DE SMIDT—June 1, at St John's Church, Calcutta, George Ward, of the Delhi and London Bank Ld. to Constance Marion Helen Maud, eldest daughter of Captain H de Smidt.

DEATHS.

JACKSON—June 2, at Coonoor, from dysentery, Mr George Jackson, of Madars, aged 46 years.

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1887.

WE have already given what appeared to us to be good reasons for not prolonging the controversy respecting the appointment to the Chief Presidency Magistracy. The appointment has been made, the acting incumbent of the office is performing his duties in a manner which does not provoke criticism, and we should hesitate to encourage an agitation which, as it might seem to be directed against an individual already in the exercise of magisterial functions, might reduce his authority and impair his prestige. We have spoken too upon the tone—the unbecoming tone as it seemed to us—in which the Government answered the representations that have been made to them upon this subject and we have noticed with some satisfaction that in what we have written thereon we have not gone in advance of such opinion, European and native, as has found expression upon it. A week has passed since the Resolution was issued, and although for reasons which we need not now inquire into, many of the native papers have expressed satisfaction with the arrangement that the Government have made for filling the temporary vacancy, the more influential of those that have spoken have joined with us in the regret that we expressed at this time last week that the Government did not answer the memorial with more respect for the memorialists.

It may be hoped that the Government, if they are not already satisfied of the impropriety of the terms in which their Resolution was drawn up, will take note of this fact. They have offended public opinion by the manner of the resolution, even where its matter has given no offence. But this is not all. If the Government are in any measure in touch with the public opinion of Bombay—which we suppose is not to be altogether overridden by the official opinion of Mahableshwar and other pleasure resorts—they must have learnt by this time that a strong feeling prevails here that in this matter we have not been treated with the consideration which others who have lately approached the Government have received. The complaint here resolves itself not exclusively into one against his Excellency in Council. And the allegation is this. On Saturday week a deputation of American missionaries, with a few native gentlemen in their train who can have had no serious concern with any enterprise upon which American missionaries or any others are bent, waited upon the Governor with an address insisting upon the immorality of the Abkari system, and upon the necessity of making certain radical changes in it, the nature of which we shall not here stop to indicate. It is enough to say that these American gentlemen, who, as a simple fact in international law, are aliens, and whose stake in the country, materially assessed, is restricted to a bungalow and a school house here and there, were received by his Excellency with a cordiality which ignored distinctions of citizenship and gradations of interest, and which must have assured these good men from beyond the seas that it is at least as pleasant to appear before the great ones of the earth in a strange land as in their own country. We published the Governor's reply, which was all that the deputation could have desired or expected. It contained no insinuating references to class prejudices or local self-interest. It did not even charge the deputation with being ignorant of the subject that they had taken in hand. It was courteous, kindly, and sympathetic, and everything that a reply should be. Now people in Bombay are not complaining of the courtesy extended to these interesting strangers, any more than they are complaining of the passionate care for small things which his Excellency showed in listening to the complaints of neighbours of his that they cannot get physic on the hills as easily as they can in the Bombay bazaar. *De minimis non curat lex*—yet his Excellency can care for the small woes of people who find it difficult to buy tincture of rhubarb when they go to Mahableshwar, and we shall all pray that his solicitude in these matters may be counted to him for charity. Bombay looked with no envious eye upon the favours shown to missionaries and valetudinarians on this eventful Saturday. But then it had not seen the famous Resolution which showed what a difference there may be between the mood of "his Excellency-in-Council" and the mood of his Excellency with the missionaries, or with the people who cannot get physic at the Mahableshwar dispensary. We should probably be treading on forbidden ground if we asked whether the right hand of fellowship which was held out to the American evangelists was the same hand that delivered the graceless blow of a day or two later. We have our doubts, though it is against constitutional propriety to give utterance to them. It is enough to say that when Bombay speaks through more than two thousand of its citizens, European and native, men who take a lead in the municipal, commercial, and professional life of the city, it is denied the courtesy that was extended to a concourse led by a few benevolent aliens who for the most part had the haziest idea of the subject they were introducing, and whose interest in it was vague, fleeting, and sentimental. A good deal goes on in the world of which nothing is heard on Olympus, and it may be no small service to Mahableshwar to hear that people who think that they have at least as substantial an interest in the good government of the Presidency, and in the due administration of justice amongst her Majesty's subjects as these others, have been asking since this resolution appeared why two thousand citizens of Bombay have been denied the courtesy that seems to be assured to any chance gathering together of half instructed sentimentalists. It, of course, demands more courage to snub a deputation of twenty in a speech, than to snub two thousand memorialists in a Government Resolution; and they do a palpable injustice to the powers that be who think that this explains the strange and striking contrast between the reception that was accorded to those who addressed the Government in person, and those who resorted to the more convenient method of appealing by memorial. It is not the less likely that if the memorialists had proceeded by deputation they would have had a reception which would have given them no occasion to envy the American missionaries, and they will probably bear this in mind on the next occasion on which it is necessary to approach Government.

The Government, we are sure, will not resent intimation which we have given them as to the feeling which prevails in the city on this subject. People are not half so concerned with the substance of the unfortunately worded resolution of last week as they are with its tone, and with its plainly expressed denial of the right of criticism to as influential and representative a body of citizens of the Presidency town as ever approached Government. They are asking what sorry remnant of the right of petition is left to us if we are to be denied the right of criticising an appointment already made. The right of petition is in the East natural and elementary; it is the subject's safeguard against the sovereign's errors. To those of us who have lived in the midst of another civilization, and under a more perfect form of Government, it seems a poor substitute for the great constitutional right which is enshrined in the principle that the redress of grievances precedes supply. But it is the best available weapon for the preservation of our rights, the citizen's best available instrument for the preservation of the public weal. The time may come when something better will take its place. Meanwhile no other means of giving voice to public grievances or of placing Government in touch with public opinion is within reach. We doubt if Government would deliberately and specifically reiterate the discouragement of the exercise of this right which stands in such unwelcome prominence in their reply to the memorial. But *litera scripta manet*, and there it stands, a puzzle and an offence to men, and so it will be until Government have taken an opportunity of disavowing the interpretation which everybody has put upon it. Let us hope that the opportunity will soon come, and that people in the Presidency city will not much longer have an excuse for fearing that the Government are indifferent to a public opinion which is at least as enlightening as any that can find expression amid the lotus-eating surroundings of the Western Ghauts.

THIS is pre-eminently a Jubilee year. By a curious coincidence, it witnesses the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of the Queen-Empress and the assumption of holy orders by the Pope, and it is also the Jubilee year of the greatest civilising agent that the world has ever seen—the telegraph. Before 1837 communication was painfully slow and uncertain, being dependent on a badly managed and inefficient postal system. The telegraph however was invented and a revolution was wrought which was as sudden as it was complete. Says Puck, "I'll put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes," Cooke and Wheatstone, the fathers of telegraphy, have done more, and by the aid of their invention a declaration of policy by the Viceroy or an important statement by the Governor is flashed to London almost before the words have died on their lips. It is now very nearly fifty years since the first practical trial of telegraphy was made between Euston and Camden on the London and North-Western Railway. Since then the system has been marvellously developed by the inventions of Stearns, Delany, Morse, Bell and other eminent electricians, and at the present moment there is no important town in any civilised country that is not in telegraphic communication with the rest of the world. The United Kingdom is traversed in all directions by over a hundred and seventy thousand miles of wire, over which between forty and fifty million public messages are transmitted annually. Of these messages, a large proportion are addressed to the newspapers, each of which is supplied with an average of 15,000 or 20,000 daily when Parliament is in session and 12,000 in the recess. On important political occasions the number of words sent to the newspapers, from the central station in London is enormous. A little over a year ago, for instance, when Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill occupied the attention of the Commons over a million words were telegraphed to the newspapers. The press rates in England are very low, and in this respect the English newspapers has an immense advantage over the Indian journals. The average price paid by an English newspaper is something in excess of twopence per 100 words. In India, on the other hand, Sir Leppor Capel's concessions to the press have not gone below Rs. 2, Re. 1, and eight annas per thirty-two words according as to whether the class of the message is urgent, ordinary, or deferred. Having regard however to the long distances over which messages have to travel in India the rates in the majority of cases cannot be regarded as exorbitant, and probably no cheaper telegram can be sent in any part of the world than a deferred press message between such extreme points as Bhamo and Bombay.

COLONEL POTTINGER has been appointed Secretary to Government in the Military Department, in succession to General Willoughby, and will enter upon the duties of his office on the 9th instant.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 20.

THERE can be no doubt that the extreme bitterness of political feeling, generated by Mr. Gladstone's frantic fanaticism, is leading both parties to work in an arbitrary and intolerant spirit which is new to English political life, and hateful to all men of moderate opinions. Take as an illustration on one side the conduct of the Gladstonian members of the Eighty Club. That Club was founded by Mr. Albert Grey, and identified for a long time with the Whig section of the Liberal party. Gradually, it enlarged its bounds and admitted representative Liberals of all sections. Latterly, it has been turned by active and pushing Gladstonian members of the Committee to purposes quite foreign to the intentions of its original promoters; and now a resolution has been formally passed, declaring the doctrine of Home Rule to be a fundamental article of faith of members of the Club, with the necessary result that all the Liberal Unionists have been compelled to recede. This is the most authoritative confirmation yet obtained of the action of Mr. Gladstone's extreme followers, who wish not merely to drive all the "Dissentients" out of the Liberal fold, but even to refuse to have any more social intercourse with them. On the other side, resentment at prolonged and vindictive obstruction in Parliament, coupled with the possession of a weapon for reducing a minority to silence in the use of which they are now becoming very skilful, induces the Ministerialists to give their enemies a very short shrift. Last night, for instance, Mr. Labouchere moved the adjournment of the House in order to discuss what is certainly a question of "urgent public importance," that is to say, the annexation of what is left of independent Zululand, and its establishment as a new Crown colony. Mr. Labouchere, of course, was not the man to take the question up. He merely saw in it an excuse for delaying the Crimes Bill. So thoroughly is he disliked and despised by the Ministerialists that hardly any of them remained to listen to his stale witticisms and feeble attempts at argument. He prattled on, however, for three-quarters-of-an-hour, and was immediately followed by Sir Henry Holland, who explained as briefly as possible that annexation was the only course left open to us if we wished to save the remnant of the Zulus from extermination. Sir G. Campbell agreed that this was the right thing to do, and then Mr. Osborne Morgan, for the late Government acquiesced. Mr. Labouchere, who had meanwhile gone out of the House, was just boasting to some of his friends in the Lobby, that the debate he had initiated would take up the whole night, when the division bell rang, and, hurrying back into the House, he found that the closure had been applied. A number of prepared speeches on both sides were thus lost to the House. The indignation of Dr. Clark, at finding himself so summarily suppressed, knew no bounds; but the House only laughed at him, as the value of his disinterested advocacy is discounted by the general belief, whether well founded or not, that he is the paid agent of the Transvaal Government. But, looking at the whole business from the point of view, which it is a relief to the somewhat to take in these letters, of an impartial spectator, I cannot but admit that blandly smiling and gentle Mr. W. H. Smith has discovered a short and sure way of enlarging the British Empire. If the Government can annex a few thousand square miles of territory, and then refuse to let the annexation be discussed in the House of Commons, an excellent method has been provided for gratifying the earth hunger which is supposed to be the ruling passion of "British proconsuls." After the division a furious Radical said to me, "Ah! it is your turn now; but wait till we get the upper hand, and you will see how you like the closure." I replied, in the spirit of a good party man, "Well, then, we had better make hay while the sun shines." There are many signs that the country wants a resolute Government, and that Radicalism may be reduced to a very low condition if Lord Salisbury and his colleagues only fight their battle without flinching. The shameless tactics of the Opposition are watched by the constituencies with ever-growing amazement and indignation. Mr. Gladstone, Sir William Harcourt, and Sir Charles Russell, have this week openly proclaimed their acceptance of boycotting, where it is not accompanied with intimidation, as a legitimate weapon of warfare used by combinations of tenant farmers which they contend to be analogous to trades unions in England. The fallacy of this analogy has been frequently exposed. Trades Unionists do not violate existing contracts and take forcible possession of the property of their employers. If English artisans did such things, they would soon be put in prison. The Government has done everything it could fairly be expected to do in conceding that no criminal conspiracy shall be proceeded against which is not liable to prosecution under the existing law. But this does not satisfy the Gladstonians, who wish to protect the National League and the authors of the Plan of Campaign. They have, therefore, discussed this question with great warmth on three separate amendments, and have only been prevented by Mr. Courtney's firmness from wasting a whole evening on each of these. Mr. Courtney, as Chairman of Committees, is now showing himself to be a very strong man. Last week the Parnellites tumultuously applauded a decision he gave in their favour, and called him a Daniel come to judgment. But they now find they were too hasty, for he has this week assumed to himself the power, not merely to say what amendments are irrelevant, but to limit discussion, and to declare when a certain principle running perhaps through a long series of amendments has been finally disposed of by the House. This discretionary power may be used to clear the way which is now blocked by numbers who are ingenious enough to put down fifty amendments in one day to a single line of the Crimes Bill. It may be questionable whether the House meant to invest the Chairman of Committees with such authority, but his intervention is generally welcomed as likely to help in saving Parliamentary Government from falling into utter discredit. The worst sin committed by the Gladstonians is that they connive at the obstruction practised by their allies. When they have discussed their own amendments, they leave the House to amuse themselves elsewhere; and the Parnellites then play what pranks they please. The general course of the debates is that an amendment is moved, and one of the Law officers of the Crown states the intention of the Government regarding it. Then half-a-dozen Parnellites rise in succession, and talk for half-an-hour each, repeating one another's arguments with exasperating pertinacity, and very often in the most illiterate and uncouth language. Finally, when everyone's patience is exhausted, the closure is applied amidst shouts of "Shame" and "Tyrants" from the Irish benches, and we pass on to the next amendment, when the same sort of thing occurs again. Nor is obstruction only practised on nights when the Coercion Bill is under discussion. In Committee of Supply the other evening several hours were employed in denunciations of Colonel King-Harman's conduct as an Irish landlord, and of the Sergeant-at-Arms' refusal to take in *United Ireland* for the library of the House of Commons. Finally, the game of "reporting progress" was employed to prevent the carrying of a vote for the Civil Service; and the half-witted Dr. Tanner distinguished himself by taking Mr. Gladstone's vacant place, and making a speech after the manner of that great man at the table of the House. The authority of Parliament is, in fact, mocked at and set at naught by these men; and the country now appreciates, and is sick of such degrading exhibitions. The result of the St. Austell election is most encouraging to the Unionists, for it clearly proves that the result of Mr. Gladstone's proceedings this year has been to widen and intensify the quarrel between himself and all sober-minded English politicians. Looking at this hopeful state of public feeling, and the action of the Speaker and Mr. Courtney, I am now inclined to take a much more favourable view of the prospects of the Crimes Bill. This must also be the view of the Government, or we should not have been granted the very acceptable boon of a fortnight's holiday from Tuesday next.

Mr. William O'Brien's visit to Canada has had the good effect of bringing into prominent relief the hearty detestation with which Irish agitators are regarded by the English and Scotch inhabitants of the Dominion. Mr. Gladstone can hardly flatter himself henceforth with the belief that all Canada is on his side. Mr. O'Brien's incendiary speeches have only been received with favour by the Irishmen in Canada, and by those colonists of French descent whose feeling towards English rule is always one of latent disaffection. Mr. Kilbride, the defaulting tenant, who accompanied Mr. O'Brien, was assailed at Toronto with the cry, "Pay your rent, thief," a very satisfactory indication that old views of morality still hold their ground in Canada. The inconceivably foolish tactics of the Parnellites will cause a general uprising of loyal supporters of Imperialism throughout the whole Dominion. It is obvious that Mr. Parnell has ceased to be the real leader of his party, who now commit nothing but mistakes. He has been in the House this week, and looks as if smitten by a fatal disease. His body is quite wasted away, and even the look of his face is completely changed. He is, indeed, merely the wreck of his former self. The *Times* continues its merciless exposures of the secret relations between the leading Parnellites and the murder League of America, and it is idle to suppose that these terrible accusations do not prey on Mr. Parnell's mind and increase the ravages of the disease from which he is suffering. There is a strong conviction now in many quarters, and I fancy it is shared by some of the Irish Nationalists, that the Parnellite game is up, and that, as soon as the Crimes Bill becomes law, the patrons and fomenters of disorder will flee the country and leave Ireland to settle down to the enjoyment of a period of repose.

The Queen's drive through London on Saturday to the East End brought out the whole population. The outward demonstrations of loyalty, in the way of banners and hangings, were very lavish; and, though there was comparatively little cheering along the route, this may be attributed to the quick rate at which the procession passed. The people were intent on catching sight of the Queen, and, before they had time to think of cheering, her carriage had passed by. Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Conybeare would have looked in vain among the "masses" of Londoners, who waited patiently for hours to see her Majesty, for that Republican element which is supposed to be always eager to assail Royalty and Monarchical institutions. The Queen seemed to enjoy herself thoroughly. She is reported to be in excellent spirits at the success, which for a time seemed doubtful, of the Imperial Institute. The Colonies and India have displayed the utmost munificence in supporting the project, and the immense amount of money required will now almost to a certainty be forthcoming.

A change of Government in France no longer attracts much attention in England; but at Berlin great interest is felt in what is called the Boulanger crisis, as the question of the moment in Paris seems to be whether General Boulanger is to remain Minister of War in spite of the resignation of his colleagues. If M. Freycinet is obliged to include him in the new Cabinet, the General will feel himself to be indispensable, and this consciousness will strengthen his ambition and encourage him to persevere with plans for strengthening the French Army which can hardly fail to precipitate a European war. If, on the other hand, General Boulanger has to retire into private life on account of the preference of a majority of French representatives for a policy of peace, Bismarck will be able to boast that he has triumphed all along the line.

You will see that Mr. King has obtained a satisfactory reply to the question he put in the House yesterday as to the liability of wives of Anglo-Indians to pay English income-tax on remittances from India. Mr. King tells me he was induced to put the question by reading an appeal made to him in the *Bombay Gazette*, so you are entitled to share the credit of a settlement which will be received with favour by the Anglo-Indian community.

J. M. M.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE "GRAND PRIX."

PARIS, JUNE 5.

The following is the result of the race for the "Grand Prix," run this day :—

Tenebreuse	1
The Baron	2
Krakatoa	3

THE EGYPTIAN CONVENTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 6.

The French and Russian Ambassadors here have addressed a Note to the Porte on behalf of their respective Governments strongly objecting to the terms of the Egyptian Convention, and especially the clause relating to the re-occupation of Egypt by the British and Turks jointly or separately in the event of internal troubles.

THE IRISH QUESTION IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, JUNE 5.

Mr. W. O'Brien has revoked his promise to attend a demonstration under the auspices of the Knights of Labour in New York, because the Chairman of the Committee approved the use of dynamite and also favoured a resolution of the meeting denouncing private ownership of land and attacking the Pope. The speakers at the same meeting abused Mr. O'Brien.

THE BAGGALLAY LIBEL CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 6.

The libel case brought by Mr. Tobin, solicitor, of Bombay, against Mr. Baggallay, Acting Chief Engineer, Southern Mahratta Railway, regarding the remarks concerning the purchase of an horse, commences nominally on Thursday, a postponement being probable. The following are the witnesses for the prosecution :—Mr. Keyser, Collector of Tannah ; Captain Conran, East Yorkshire Regiment ; Captain Swire, Lieutenant Mainwaring, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Surgeon Pearce. The chief point at issue is whether the remarks made at a private dinner party is actionable as a libel.

THE MONSOON.

The monsoon has undoubtedly broken in, but scarcely two inches of rain fell yesterday, though twelve inches is reported from Khandalla. Rain continued here to-day.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor and Lady Reay are expected here from Mahableshwar at 8 o'clock this evening, travelling the latter portion of the road in their own carriage. Leaving for Bombay at noon on Wednesday, will return by mail train on Saturday.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

Four witness were examined to-day before the Sub-Committee. Pundit Saligram, Superintendent of Post Office, described the system of paying rent and revenue in the North-West Provinces by money orders. It prevented exactions by amlahs, 99 in 100 of whom took illegal payments from landholders. Asked by President if number of dishonest amlahs was as large, Witness replied it was much larger. He recommended having higher and lower grade in the service, and would take no one into the higher grade without educational qualification equal to F. A.

Mr. O'Brien, Officiating Third Assistant to Director-General, thought that Europeans only should be imployed as Superintendents, as they were more energetic and better qualified to investigate cases of fraud. This part of the Superindent's work had increased very much during the last ten years with the introduction of postal insurance, V. P. P., money orders and savings' banks. In one case of fraud an European Superintendent at once rode into the native State and arrested the offender. In a similar case a native reported the matter to the police and the man was never caught. Natives preferred sedentary employments which were irksome to Europeans.

Mr. Hynes, First Assistant to Director-General, gave evidence as to the number of Europeans and natives employed in various grades.

Mr. Sheridan, Inspector-General of the Railway Mail Service, thought Europeans better than natives for this branch, as they worked better with the Railway officials.

AFFAIRS AT AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 6.

Gholam Hyder is said to have gone north with the object of forcing the enemy to fight.

All is well at Kabul.

The Hotaks are returning to their homes.

The Camp of Exercise will be held during the next cold weather at Lawrencepore.

MARRIAGE REJOICINGS AT WUDHWAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WUDHWAN, JUNE 5.

The Thakore Saheb of Wudhwan gave a grand dinner to the Wudhwan Zoroastrians and their families, with a nautch party at night, in celebration of his marriage. The first toast proposed was that of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, which was given by Mr. B. R. Kalapise. Then followed the toast of the health of the Thakore Saheb and his bride's, which was enthusiastically drunk. The rejoicings were kept up till a late hour.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacArthur arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada left here for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 4.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Brindisi arrived here from Colombo this morning.

JUNE 6.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, outward bound for Bombay, left here yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, JUNE 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Surat, with the Australian Mails, left here for Bombay at noon yesterday.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s Deccan, bringing the next China Mails, left here for Bombay at 5 p.m. on the 4th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68¾
4½ per cent. "	72 3-16
3 per cent. Consols for account	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103¾
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	44

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, JUNE 5.

10 p.m	77·1

MONDAY, JUNE 6.

6 a.m.	78·8
10 a.m.	82·5
2 p.m.	84·0
4 p.m.	81·9

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught are expected to arrive at Buckingham Palace from India on Friday.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—"A curious coincidence has just been discovered between the Queen's Jubilee and Sir Dinshaw Petit's golden marriage. It was remembered that he was married in 1837 ; and on searching the archives of the Parsee Punchayet, we discovered that his marriage was exactly 50 years and one day before the 18th February last, the day of the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in India. When this was brought to his notice, he expressed himself as lucky in having his golden marriage on the day of the Jubilee. The Patent appointing him a Knight has arrived, and it is to be hoped Government will hold a small Durbar or invite a few friends at Government House at Poona or Bombay, to witness the ceremony of investiture."

THE Maharajah Holkar of Indore and the Rao of Cutch, accompanied by his brother, arrived at Marseilles, on May 16, on board the P. and O. Company's steamer Rohilla from Bombay. The Princes stopped at the Hôtel du Louvre. The Maharajah Holkar was present at the races at Lyons, on May 10. His appearance in the Grand Stand excited great interest among the public.

THE Nawab Ameer-i-Akbar Isman Jah Bahadur arrived at Windsor on May 16, and was presented to her Majesty by the right Hon. Henry Matthews (Secretary of State). Syed Rooknodeen, A.-D.-C. to the Nawab, had also the honour of being presented to the Queen. Mr. Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, C.S.I., was present.

THE Maharajah and Maharanee of Cooch Behar and the Rao Saheb of Cutch arrived at Windsor Castle on May 18, on a visit to the Queen. Colonel Goodfellow was in attendance on the Rao of Cutch. Viscount and Viscountess Cross, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, General Stephenson, and Sir James Fergusson also arrived on a visit to her Majesty.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales received at Marlborough House on May 14 their Highnesses the Maharajah and Maharanee of Cooch Behar, the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, K.C.I.E., and the Maharaj Sir Pertab Singh, K.C.S.I., of Jodhpore.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was called for yesterday afternoon, but was adjourned for want of a quorum till Thursday. Dr. Blaney was called to the chair, and he at once adjourned the meeting, seeing no early prospects of a quorum.

A SMALL party of the Bengal Sappers shortly proceeds to Lundi Kotal on the Khyber Pass in order to arrange for the construction of a fortified post there.

THE bronze statue of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, presented to the City of Madras by Rajah Gajapathi Row of Vizagapatam, is to be placed immediately opposite the south entrance to the Senate House, Chepauk, and on the north side of the public road between the Senate House and the Revenue Road Office. The basement and pedestal on which the statue is to stand will be of granite. The work is being rapidly pushed on.

THE Committee appointed by the Punjab University to examine into the scandals connected with the recent Law examinations, have brought to light matters which, although under ordinary circumstances admitting of an easy explanation, have not been explained to the satisfaction of the Committee. As these matters affect the Registrar, the Syndicate have agreed to summon an early meeting of the Senate to discuss a proposition with reference to the Registrar. The latter meanwhile has tendered his resignation, which has not been accepted. The Registrar, however, refuses to resume his duties, and a temporary substitute has been appointed. It must, however, be borne in mind that nothing has yet been proved of the charges which have been so freely brought against the Registrar. The proceedings of the two Committees of investigation have been secret ; and though the Law Committee has convinced the Syndicate that there is matter of sufficient gravity to require the attention of the Senate, no verdict has been given because no charge has been publicly formulated.

THE Hon. Dadhabhai Naoroji has written a reply to Sir Grant Duff's recent articles on India in the *Contemporary Review*.

MR. EDWIN ARNOLD, C.S.I., who has, by the way, now in hand another volume of poems, has just presented to the Indian Institute at Oxford, through the Vice-Chancellor of the University, the Buddhist manuscripts and Pali books given to him by the priests of Ceylon during his recent visit to that island.

IT is announced that there is no foundation for the report that Sir Roper Lethbridge has accepted an Indian appointment or is likely to resign his seat for North Kensington.

THE *Standard* says that the differences which have revealed themselves during the negotiations at St. Petersburg between the English and Russian members of the Afghan Frontier Delimitation Commission have been more serious than has yet been publicly stated. The contentions of the Russian agents have been restricted, as was thought, to a claim over the whole of the Khoja Saleh District. They have found fault with the part of the Afghan frontier already delimited, and formulated requests for the cession of pasturages and water rights, which could only be considered in a favourable spirit by the English Government as the equivalent for the full recognition of the Amir's authority over Kham-i-Ab.

THE many old friends and comrades in all services of the late Major-General Sir Charles M. MacGregor, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., &c., Bengal Staff Corps, are informed that Lady MacGregor contemplates the early publication of a memoir of the life, military and political services, travels and adventures of the late Quartermaster-General in India. Sir C. M. MacGregor was employed for so many years on active service in India, China, Abyssinia, and Afghanistan, and filled so many responsible staff appointments and commands in the course of his long soldiering, that his biography will prove a valuable record of daring adventure and brilliant achievement in war, and make a souvenir of Anglo-Indian campaigning in many fields of action which cannot fail to be appreciated by all who are interested in deeds of heroism and duty. In order, however, to complete certain portions of the narrative, especially those relating to the earlier regimental days of Sir Charles, Lady MacGregor will esteem it a favour if friends would oblige her by writing out any anecdotes of characteristic sketches which would illustrate his personal character or by the loan of any letters of interest, drawings, photographs, or original documents, relating to incidents in which Sir Charles played a conspicuous part. Lady MacGregor's address is The Elms, Torquay.

THE perseverance of the Prince of Wales has prevailed, and the Imperial Institute has at last satisfactorily turned the corner. All fear of a fiasco has departed, and there is joy at Marlborough House and in Adam Street. Up to May 14 the United Kingdom have contributed about 185,000*l.*, and Canada 20,000*l.*, while Australia promises nearly 100,000*l.* Fresh lists are pouring in daily, and the Indian chiefs meditate making very large offerings by way of *nuzur*. It is not improbable (says the *World*) that the Queen will intimate a strong wish to add to all this the surplus of the W.J.O., and before the 4th July the total will probably reach 400,000*l.*

Truth says there is really no end to the folly and extravagance of the promoters of the Imperial Institute. The last, and by no means the least, objectionable exploit of the Prince of Wales has been to send an application to the Indian Government, requesting that donations may be obtained from the Indian army. "This sort of 'touting' is bad enough in Europe, but it is far more objectionable in India, and might produce serious results, for begging of this kind by the Prince of Wales is calculated considerably to diminish the Royal prestige in the East."

THE will of the Rev. Jonathan Holt Titcomb, D.D., formerly Bishop of Rangoon and Bishop Coadjutor of the Bishop of London for Northern and Central Europe, has been proved, the personalty being valued at 39,869*l.*

WHO is he and who is she ? *Truth* says that an Indian nobleman, who is coming to England this season to be present at the Jubilee rejoicings, had a remarkable experience of the manner in which telegrams sometimes go astray. He is a young man, who has received a thoroughly good English education, and is quite a masher in his way. At Simla, he was much "struck" with a professional beauty of that Indian Capua, and, when leaving, he gave her an invitation to pay a visit to his Calcutta residence. She accepted with pleasure, and he informed her that as soon as the house was ready for the reception of his numerous visitors, he would send her a telegram fixing the date of her visit. About a month elapsed when the gentleman sent a telegram to the lady, saying, "Come as soon as possible." He received the following reply the same evening, "My terms are three hundred rupees a month and all found." He was naturally much astonished, but decided to take the bull by the horns, so wired back, "All right, come at once." Accordingly another telegram was received by him to say "Mrs. ——— would arrive by a specified train." The nobleman drove to the railway station to meet the lady, but, on the train arriving, he was much disappointed at not seeing the expected fair one. Instead of her he found a fine specimen of the Mother Gamp class inquiring for "his Highness the ——— of ———'s carriage." On inquiry the old party turned out to be a midwife of the same name as the beauty aforesaid.

AT the Queen's Drawing-room, the other day, the Maharanee of Cooch Behar, who attended by special invitation of her Majesty, carried off the honours of the day so far as costume was concerned. Her dress was of cloth-of-gold of Eastern design, trimmed with gold-and-white fringe and splendid lace, with a sardis of sumptuous gold-and-white brocade, and feathers, shoes of scarlet and gold, and a perfect blaze of diamonds.

THE *Novoe Vremya* publishes a letter from a correspondent stating that a movement is afoot among a portion of the population of Bokhara in favour of annexation to Russia, owing to the arbitrary conduct of the Emir, against whom the Mussulman clergy and notables are also agitating, foreseeing that great political changes are imminent in Bokhara.

DR. JUNKER, since his arrival in Brussels on the 16th ultimo, has received a letter, dated the 18th of December last, from Emin Pasha, giving the latest news from the latter yet to hand. Emin Pasha states that he has received news and supplies through an Arab named Mahommed Biron, formerly employed as escort-leader with the caravan which was taken by the Belgian Captain Papelin in 1883 from Zanzibar to Karema. Mahommed Biron brought to Emin Pasha arms, provisions, and various other supplies. King M'wanga, of Uganda—who, as already announced in the letter received a month ago by Dr. Junker, would not permit Emin Pasha's passage through his territory in 1886—on this occasion allowed Mahommed Biron to pass through his States to reach Emin Pasha. He even permitted him to return to obtain fresh supplies. Emin Pasha informs Dr. Junker that he is in good health at Wadelai.

AFTER a collision in the Red Sea on the 14th ult., between the steamer Caldera and the British India Company's steamer Goorkha, the former was abandoned. The latter has arrived in Suakim seriously injured, and is unable to proceed to Calcutta. She will return to Suez to be docked. The passengers have been sent to Aden by an Austrian Lloyd steamer for transfer to a P. and O. steamer for India.

A LONDON paper says that Mr. Parnell is very ill, and greatly altered in appearance.

HEAVY arrivals of immigrants at New York continue to be reported, the total number of arrivals this year is expected to exceed 1,000,000. There are fewer German and Irish immigrants than in former years, but the numbers of those from Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Italy have largely increased. The Russians come chiefly from the corn-growing region near the Black Sea.

TO AN ARTIST AND MUSICIAN, WHO HAS OFFERED TO ORGANIZE A CONCERT IN AID OF A HOSPITAL.

SHREWD wit thou hast, Praxiteles,
For high built domes and sounding keys ;
Yet not the arras in thy hall,
Nor carven panel on the wall,—
Thy cunning work from over sea,
Thy fancies done in carpentry,
Thy Muse who moveth in the mart
To harmonize the world by Art,
Till lifeless wealth and loveless eyes
Discern in the god merchandize,—
Not for all these shall love's decree
Bid Hebe lay a place for thee,
Or set thee burning like a star
Where Pallas and the Paphian are.
Thou canst not win to those high feasts
For all thy plinths and anapaests

* * * * *

For, O thou young Praxiteles,
Acanthos-bearded, naught of these
So thrilled me, as to see thee stand
Before these dwellings, lyre in hand,
Offering to Asclepios,
To catch the rich and win their dross,—
Wherewith alone his works are sped,—
By having Orphics heralded ;
An extra liturgy to take,
And train a chorus for his sake,
And gain him gold of them that hear,
Thyself his victim Chanticleer !

* * * * *

Know then, by these our Elders send
Their greeting to the Healer's friend :
And do command their thanksgiving
To him that trains and them that sing :
To him that sweeps the quivering chords,
To ladies' notes, and noise of lords
Who lord it o'er the realm of song,—
To all who to thy choir belong :
Craving from Zeus all joy for those
Who serve by song the City's woes.

HERMES.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain W. E. Wheeler, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr F C Hicks and child	Mr A Fairweather
Mr A B Kennedy	Mr Hunt
Mr and Mrs Carter	Mr and Mrs Irvine
Mr Butterfield	Rev J W Cassels
Mr Roberts	Mr Somerville
Mr J H Goodfellow	Mr G P Sanderson
Rev C H Reynolds	Col C W Chowne

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr L B Simion	Mr Bachrach
Mr J Hope	Mr Arbuthnot
Mr W H Pallen	Mr Turner
Major Martin ;	Mr Harrower
Mr E Solana	

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr W A East.

FOR ADEN.—Mr C J Lala.

The following passages have been engaged :—

By the s.s. Surat, Captain J. L Parfitt, sailing on 14th June :—

FOR LONDON—Mr McCarthy, Mr Hooper, Mr W T Hall and Major W E Briggs.

By the s.s. Australia, Captain R. F. Briscoe, sailing on 21st June :—

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr H Laurent and Mr H J B'ack.

By the s.s. Clyde, Captain E. M. Edmond, sailing on 28th June :—

FOR LONDON—Mr T Halder.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr C T Wallis, Mr A M Davies, Mr T H Ward, Mr E S Llewhellin and Mr H Wood.

By the s. s. Bengal, Captain W. B. Andrews, sailing on 12th July :—

FOR BRINDISI—Mr R Lang and Mr James.

By the s. s. Rohilla, sailing on 19th July :—

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr J G Vertannes and Mr Oswell

THE MONSOON.

THE terrific storm with which the monsoon was ushered in abated in the early hours of Monday, and except in those parts of the town, the level of which is abnormally low, the streets became almost dry yesterday morning. So terrible was the lightning and at such close quarters did it appear, that it was feared serious damage had been done. Fortunately, however, such was not the case, and the "burst" of the monsoon this year lacked the element which left so vivid a recollection of its predecessor of 1886. Coming so much earlier than was anticipated the repairs to many roofs which had begun some days ago were not yet completed and, in such places the consequences were of the most inconvenient. Fragments of displaced tiles bestrewed the pavement in many localities and of more than few instances have we heard in which undiscovered leaks in the roofs admitted more water than was conducive to the comfort of the occupants of upper-storey rooms. There was however one incident of the "burst" which might have been attended by serious results. It occurred in the densely populated part of the native town. During the early part of the storm a many-storeyed house in the Bhendy Bazaar was struck by lightning, happily, however, there were no disastrous results. The house in question was a high three-storeyed building, and with the usual loft so dear to the native architect. The inmates comprised very many families, mostly of the Borah caste, as many as three or four occupying a floor. Shortly after eight o'clock a terrific report was heard overhead, and shortly afterwards the people on the ground floor were startled to hear a sound as of something "bursting," as they described it, into the room from beneath a door, "bouncing out again rapidly through the top of a another door opposite," and then dashing into through the wall. This was the experience they described, and an investigation brought to light the fact that the lightning had struck the house and that with such violence that a solid block of masonry had been carried away leaving a hole in which a man's fist could easily be inserted. Opposite to this the whitewashed wall of an adjacent house was discoloured by the electric fluid travelling down its side to the ground. The crash of the thunder and the fall of the masonry occurred almost simultaneously. Following this was the noise of the falling windows and the panes of glass. The terrified inhabitants rushed into the street and cries were heard to emanate from nearly every room of the structure. Nothing further happening, as the storm abated the affrighted tenants returned indoors and at dawn inspected their premises. Daylight showed that the loft had been struck. From appearances it is supposed that the electric fluid passed down on either side of the house. Two beds in the loft were found charred and the bedding burnt in several places. On one side the electric current seemed to have taken a most erratic course, as after knocking two windows right away it entered the next floor, and running along damaged a door through which it appeared to have passed, on its way to the lower storey where a shattered window told of its progress and eventual entrance into the ground-floor through the door, breaking away the lintel in its exit through one of the main walls of the building. On the other side of the building the damage to the various doors, windows, portions of masonry and beam indicated the course of the other current had taken. It was very similar and as erratic as its fellow, but the damage was less. One curious circumstance was that the brass handle of a door seems to have been completely taken off its attachment and carried right away. None of the occupants were injured ; indeed, many on higher floors were ignorant of the fact that the house had been struck.

Beyond this solitary instance no serious result of the monsoon is reported. Great fears, however, were entertained for the safety of many buildings in the course of erection, but beyond the displacement of a few scaffoldings and material nothing is reported. A slight subsidence of the road occurred in the neighbourhood of Bori Bunder, but this was not of any importance, as the portion measured only some ten feet by three.

Notwithstanding the heavy downfall railway traffic was not interfered with and the trains from Bombay were able to cross the Ghauts without obstruction, the rainfall in the locality being still light. The great dome of the Victoria Terminus, which is rapidly approaching completion, stood the storm well and none of the masonry was in the slightest degree disturbed.

The rain began to fall again about three o'clock yesterday afternoon and continued through with but a inconsiderable force during the night.

The official weather summary just to hand show the barometer has fallen over the whole of India, except in Sind, Travancore and Mysore. The fall is large in the Bombay coast district, West Pegu and Arracan and very large in the eastern districts of Punjab, where it exceeds an eighth of an inch. The temperature has fallen considerably in the Malabar and Bombay coast districts, and in the Central Provinces the skies are overcast. In Burma, Bengal and the West Coast, up to Bombay, moderately heavy. General rain has fallen on the West Coast. Karwar reports to-day four inches ; Goa, three inches ; Cochin and Mercara nearly two inches ; Mangalore and Salem one inch. Light showers have fallen in Burma, Bengal and Assam. Diamond Island, Dacca and Silchar report amounts slightly exceeding one inch. The chief features in the weather at present are the establishment of the south-west monsoon on Bombay coast and slight tendency to squally weather off West Pegu and Arracan Coasts.

During the week ended the 19th of May 25·63 inches of rain fell at Cherrapunjee, the heaviest fall being on the 15th, when 10·25 inches were registered. The total fall up to the end of the week from the 1st of January was 83·54 inches.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered	......	0 05	......	0 25
June 5, Sunday	......	0 20	0 70	4 58
" 6, Monday......	2 95	3 34	3 4	......
Total...	2 95	3 59	3 [illegible]	[illegible] 83

THE GRAND PRIX.

THIS to Frenchmen, the race of races, was run on Sunday in Paris with the result appended.

Ténébreuse	1
The Baron	2
Krakatoa	3

A prohibitory circular issued by Mons. Goblet prevented any books being opened, or Tenebreuse would have been as first favourite with the public betters as she was with the private ones, on this occasion and on that of the French Oaks. But the friends of the first favourite in this race were doomed to disappointment as great as that which befel the friends of the premier of the English Derby. At Chantilly Tenebreuse was regarded as a second Plaisantarie for the easy manner in which she won the Fillies' Trial Stakes which made her many fast friends who naturally expected great things of her. She had beaten Belinda, Bavarde and Cherie and she was given as the tip by all the sporting gentry in France. But Hartley's skilful management coupled with her best running failed to bring her in victorious at Oaks and confidence in her was shaken so far as to leave her with but few brickers in Sunday's event. Tenebreuse is a b. f. by Saxifingo—New star and property of Mr. P. Aumont. Last year she achieved no success, having been shamefully beaten in her only race the "Prix de la Massaliere at Chantilly." On Sunday however she proved herself made of the right stuff and score a capital success.

The Baron here came in at the finish just as he came in on Derby day. Of his performances, successes and failures quite sufficient is already known by the public.

Kratakoa, who took third place in a showy b. c. by Thunderbolt—Little Sister by Hermit and the property of Baron A. Schickler. Twice only did she engage in any contest as a two-years old—first at Fontainebleau when in the Cinquienne Prix she scored but badly, and then the Chantilly in the Prix de Blaison when she was victorious over, among others, Caustique, Le Plonais and Maxico.

THE INDIAN FOREST DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Centraliser" is a—, well centraliser, nothing more parliamentary just now. If I guess aright he is a man who has travelled a bit and has on every occasion made haste to give the world the benefit of the knowledge, or more accurately, opinions acquired. The present letter comes quite *apropos*. I complained of "fads." Here is the "awful example" "rushing in." We know him of old, he would like to be an autocrat, he has aired his fad before, and it is, of course, centralisation. Centralisation and despotism are necessary concomitants, and although our form of government is called despotic, much as bogey is used to frighten children, yet we have good cause to believe that it is but a grand motherly kind of despotism, confining its more truly despotic acts to those whom it holds bound in the chains of "discipline" (in Madrassees, *Hades and Thomas.*) Decentralisation has also a twin brother, local self-government, and in the present tendency of our politics, viz, to allow plenty of rope it is to be feared that "Centraliser's" autocratic crotchet stands a poor chance.

I complained of "jealousies." Here we have the awful example again "rushing in." This would-be autocrat is so jealous of a rising power that he scruples not to bespatter as good and true and loyal men as himself with a charge of disloyalty to their service. "Centraliser" talks of "giving effect" to the proposals of the Commission. He is counting his chickens before they are hatched. The question is not yet finally settled. When it is so, forest officers will, no doubt, resign their personal opinions as they so constantly have to do, and do loyally do. But though this battle was predestined to be lost, there remains a wider field to be fought, where the umpiring will be fairer, and there will be no such farce, no such travesty of judicial fairness, as has been played here, with two forest members sitting *nam-ke-wasti* on an "anti-forest commission."

As for that pretty fiction, "Forest Assistant to the Collector" it is almost, but not quite, time that that farce too was played out. "Centraliser" need not cherish the hope that it will ever become more real than it is. In its desired sense it would be quite unworkable. The device was avowedly invented by Dr. Brandis as the sole means of avoiding a repetition of the wicked tragedy of the Babes in the Wood, the part of the Uncle played by "Centraliser" and others of his kidney, love on their lips, but wickedness in their hearts.

I complained of "ignorance." The Boeotian ignorance of "Centraliser" on forest matters could only be due to prejudice. Fancy the mess that would be made if we had to suffer the meddling of men who are grieved that "the loss to land revenue is not shown." It would be far more just for me to claim compensation for "loss to forests," on a scale that "Centraliser" would find appalling. It shows how slow even our rulers are to learn, when we still hear the pretext, "increase of cultivation" put forward as valid against forests. No impartial, right-minded man, but must admit that forests are a first charge on the soil of a nation. To allow agriculture to smother the forests is a crime against posterity. Until the requisite area of forest has been fully secured, it is a sin, an unpardonable breach of State trust, to allow agriculture to enter into competition at all. I can tell "Centraliser" at once when forests will be satisfactorily administered. That happy epoch will arrive exactly as soon as we possess some State forests, instead of public commons, with a secretary for forests, as in nearly all other civilized countries, to keep meddlesome and incompetent fingers out of the pie.—Yours, &c.,

THE POLICEMAN IN THE FARCE.

PROPOSED EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

IN response to the invitations issued by Dr. P. F. Gomes, a meeting of some of the principal members of the East Indian community of Bombay was held at his residence on Thursday, the 26th May, for the purpose of inaugurating an association for the advancement of the political, social, educational and other interests of the community. The following gentlemen were amongst those present :—Drs. P. F. Gomes, D. A. de Monte, V. Dias, L. d' Almeida and L. P. Gomes ; and Messrs. L. M. Valladares, John Boccaro, senior, Felix Leao, J. D. d'Almeida, Francis Valladares, P. A. Dias, J. F. d'Oliveira, N. F. d'Almeida, Joseph Bocarro, junior, M. P. Misquita, D. F. de Souza, J. J. de Silva, M. F. de Miranda, S. J d'Abreo, J. A. Dias, John de Mello, P. M. d'Almeida and J. L. Britto.

On the motion of Mr. F. Leao, seconded by Mr. L. M. Valladares, Dr. P. F. Gomes was called to the chair, and in a short but appropriate speech that gentleman explained the object for which the meeting had been convened, and dwelt on the advantages to be derived from united action, mutual help and self-devotion towards promoting the common good. He augured a bright future to the association if all the educated members of the community for whose benefit it was to be established would but support it heartily and promptly. He appealed to their patriotism and hoped that they would vie with each other in swelling the ranks of the association and thus enable it to carry out its great and useful object.

Dr. P. F. Gomes proposed, and Mr. F. Leao seconded, and it was carried with acclamation—"That an association, entitled 'The Bombay East Indian Association' be duly inaugurated and established for the political, social, educational and other interests of the East Indian community of Bombay, Salsette, and Bassein."

The draft rules framed by the select committee appointed for the purpose having been read and slightly modified, it was proposed by Mr. J. D. d'Almeida and seconded by Dr. D. A. de Monte—"That the rules as amended be adopted and printed and copies distributed among the members of the association."

It was then proposed by Mr. L. M. Valladares, seconded by Mr. John Bocarro, senior, and carried unanimously—"That Dr. P. F. Gomes be appointed president of the association."

Dr. Gomes said he regretted that his infirmities would not permit of his doing full justice to the office of president, but since the meeting had shown this proof of their confidence in him, he would accept it for a short time at least, as he perceived he would receive much assistance from younger and abler coadjutors.

It was next proposed by Dr. D. A. de Monte and seconded by Mr. J. J. de Silva.—"That Messrs. L. M. Valladares, John Bocarro, senior, and N. F. d'Almeida be appointed vice-presidents. Messrs. J. L. Britto and John deMello were appointed secretary and vice-secretary respectively. That Messrs. Joseph Bocarro, junior, and J. A. Pereira, treasurer and vice-treasurer respectively. Messrs. P. M. de Silva and Salvador de Monte auditors, and the following men constituted the Managing Committee, viz., Drs. A. M. de Souza, D. A. de Monte, L. d'Almeida, V. Dias, Braz d'Oliveira, L. P. Gomes, F. Henriques and Norbert de Silva, and Messrs. Francis Valladares, D. F. de Souza, J. D. d'Almeida, Felix Leao, J. M. de Lima, J. F. d'Oliveira, J. J. da Silva, D. F. Leao, D. F. d'Almeida, D. C. d'Almeida, J. J. d'Almeida, M. P. Misquita, Gasper Gonsalves, J. J. Rodrigues, D. Fernandes, P. A. Dias, F. A. Dias, M. A. Dias, J. F. Rodrigues, M. F. Rodrigues, S. J. d'Abreo, M. F. de Miranda, P. M. d'Almeida, Braz H. de Souza, P. R. de Miranda, L. Varel, D. de Mello, M. F. da Silva Philip Valladares, V. Z. da Cunha and A. F. de Conceicao."

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. P. A. Dias, seconded by Mr. John Bocarro, senior, and supported by Mr. J. A. Dias, to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair, and to Mr. Felix Leao for the very active part taken by him in the establishment of the association. In acknowledging the vote the chairman expressed his gratification at the success which had attended the efforts of the gentlemen concerned in the inauguration of the association. The proceedings then terminated

SIR ROBERT PHAYRE ON THE REGENERATION OF INDIA.

SPEAKING at the 29th annual meeting of the Christian Vernacular Education for India, held at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, London, under the presidency of the Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I. Lieut.-General Sir Robert Phayre, K.C.B., in moving a resolution commendatory of the scope and purpose of the association, said :—

My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,—There are many, I find since coming here, who can advocate the interests of the society far better than I can. (No, no.) However, I will endeavour, in as few words as possible, to give you a layman's idea of why we should put forward special efforts, at the present time, in order to put the society in a position to carry out effectively its most useful and important work. About the usefulness of the work all are agreed ; but I wish to point out how it bears upon our system of education in India—how it bears upon the work of our missionaries, and of all who are engaged in carrying the Gospel throughout that vast Continent. All here may not, perhaps, know, when I speak of systems of education in India, to what I refer ; because there are two or three. For instance, there is the village system of vernacular education ; then there is the Government high system of education in our schools and colleges, which is purely secular ; and then there is the missionary system of education ; and to that may be added Sunday schools and day schools conducted by zealous native Christians, who gather together the children of their neighbourhood to work for the Lord in that direction. (Hear, hear and applause.) All of these systems derive, directly or indirectly, more or less benefit from the labours of this society, which, in the first place, train young men to conduct schools, and also train young men as inspectors of schools, who go round and introduce improvements in the village system of education, and so on. It also provides interesting and popular literature, based on the Word of God, and written in the various principal languages of India. Then, this literature is disseminated in several ways—by depots and colporteurs, and by native workers as well as by our missionaries, by our Zenana workers and Bible women, &c. &c., who are engaged in preaching the Gospel in their respective spheres of labour. The village system is, as yet, in a very poor condition indeed ; its teaching scarcely goes beyond the learning how to keep the village accounts. Few who have not been in India have any idea of what difficulties those who are engaged in civilising—I mean, of course, in a Christian sense—have to contend with in the first stages. We have heard, from the report, the result of Christian education in certain schools. From personal knowledge I can mention a case where a school was got up and conducted some two or three years ago by a native Christian lady and her husband, who, a few years ago, were converted in Bombay from Hindooism. The sooner were they converted, then they thought they ought to work for the cause. (Prolonged applause.) This native lady began with a Sunday school and a day school—you may call it a ragged school, for the pupils were gathered in from the streets. You will see what those who are converted from the native faith have to contend with from the very beginning in their contact with the native mind. She says that the school flourished well until the Dewali holidays came, "when the older pupils," as the lady herself reports, "formed themselves into a clique, and raised money for the express purpose of going through the Patipoojah, the ceremony of washing the slates at the schools, on which they drew the image of Gunesh or Gunpathi, the supposed god of wisdom, and invoked his aid to bless them in their studies by offering cocoanuts, fruits, flowers, &c. I gave them distinctly to understand that I could not tolerate such unmeaning ceremonies and absurdities, whereupon the leaders of the movement showered abuses upon us, and left the school." That is the lady's own composition, and you can judge what education has done for her. (Hear, hear, and loud applause.) After a time the greater part of the children returned ; and the lady explained to them, and to their parents also, the real history of Gunpathi, as related in their own books—how that he was said to be the offspring of the goddess Parvati, that he lost his human head and an elephant's head was substituted for it, and how one day, when riding on a mouse, he was knocked down, &c., &c. The parents, on learning the absurdity of these legends regarding the supposed god of wisdom, ceased to object to the attendance of their children at the school, which is now in a flourishing condition. This shows what Christian contact can do. I merely mention this just to show the absolute necessity there is for a well-written Christian literature. You can take that as a typical case, and I do not think there could be a better instance of the difficulties that have to be surmounted in the beginning. All are just as ignorant and superstitious as those poor children : if the children are so, what must the parents be ! What I want to impress upon you is, the imperative necessity that exists at the present time for making a special effort. We have heard from the report that there is a good deal of work unpublished. There are many valuable works waiting to be published, but, for want of funds, the society is unable to send them forth. It is only about a fortnight or three weeks ago that I received a letter from a convert, one of the most highly cultured Brahmins in India—a man whom I have had the pleasure of knowing for the last 30 years or upwards ; this society has often published many of his writings, which have proved very useful and productive of good. He wrote to me, stating that he had written a beautiful work, which had been highly approved of and that, for want of funds, it was impossible to publish it. That, I think, just shows how things are going on. Now you will find that there is a large proportion of the Indian Press who are sending forth broadcast publications opposing Christianity, and also opposing the Government. I think that fact alone ought to stimulate us to give this society strength so that it may bring out publications which will answer those and in fact keep them down. (Hear, hear.) You can readily understand that those who are educated must have reading of some sort. If infidel literature can be obtained, there is a tendency to read it. Our Government education is wholly secular ; and the consequence of that is, that not only has a scepticism arisen among them, but they are gradually lapsing into a gross infidelity. What we really require is, a good Christian literature, so as to mould their minds to receive Christian truths properly. During the last 12 or 15 years there has been a silent revolution,—a moral, social, and religious revolution going on side by side with the extension of education. And not only in India. We have recently heard of the remarkable Imperial proclamation in China, granting religious liberty to the 300 millions of that vast Empire. In India, too, some of the leading native princes and chiefs manifest a more liberal spirit towards Christianity than they did. For instance, I was much gratified a few weeks ago by reading in an Indian newspaper, that the Maharana of Oudipore, who in addition to his temporal sovereignty in Rajpootana holds, I believe, a very high spiritual rank in the Hindoo system of religion, gave the Scotch Presbyterian missionaries in Rajpootana a site for a mission hospital at his capital of Oudipore—and not only so, but personally attended, with some of the principal nobles and officials of the State, to open it. And we read that the proceedings opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Robb, during which the whole assembly, including his Highness the Maharana, remained standing. The prayer was in Hindustani, and ended with the Lord's prayer ; after which his Royal Highness's Dewan, or Prime Minister, read an address on behalf of the Maharana to the following effect :—I "feel great pleasure in declaring this hospital open. I am specially gratified at being asked to give permission to call the hospital by my name, a honor I decline with thanks, being of opinion, that, as this hospital owes its existence solely to the indefatigable and conscientious labors of the missionary, Dr. James Shepherd, it is but just that the worthy doctor's name should be associated with the hospital. I have done nothing save allotting a plot of ground for the purpose. I should be much pleased if you agree with me, gentlemen, when I propose that this hospital be named 'Shepherd Mission Hospital, Oudipore.' My best wishes are for the prosperity of the institution, which has for its aim and object the physical well-being of my subjects. I hope that the benefits of this charitable institution will be spread far and wide, which it is in every way so well fitted to bestow ; and I desire to offer my best thanks, not only to Dr. Shepherd, but to all those who have contributed so liberally towards the construction of the hospital which I now declare to be open for the use of the public." There is no difficulty, in India, in finding funds to publish infidel works in the vernacular, to abuse, not only Christianity, but the Government also in the grossest and most disloyal way. We ought not, I submit, to find much difficulty in collecting funds to counteract this power of the enemy ; and I heartily hope that, as one of the results of the present meeting, a special effort may be put forth to meet the existing emergency, and that the funds of this society may be so replenished as to admit of its prosecuting its career of usefulness and civilisation with renewed activity and vigour. Another reason, and as I believe, the most powerful of all, for extending the society's operations lies in the fact that the native system of education is purely secular ; and, as it is true that no lesson in the true science can be given without overthrowing the falsely so called "science" of the Shasters, the native student is soon obliged to give up the false science altogether. In this way, hundreds and thousands of Indian youths have passed, and are still passing, from superstition into infidelity and all its attendant evils. This fact affords food for serious reflection for all us, and renders it obligatory on all true Christians, who have the welfare of India, and indeed of their fellowmen, at heart to do what they can, in the spirit of the good Samaritan to mitigate these great evils as far as possible with regard to the silent revolution of which I have spoken. I have observed that the same moral and spiritual movement of which we read nowadays is so increasing by influencing the western world, that it is largely moving the eastern also. (Hear, hear.) Practical Christianity, as evidenced by our medical missions, is, as we have seen, commending itself to educated natives, princes like the present accomplished Maharana of Oudipore ; and I have, I hope, shown satisfactorily, why with these "signs of the times" before us we should unite in putting forth a very special effort to promote extensively the very useful operation of the Christian Vernacular Education Society for India. (Cheers.)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 5th June, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·610
Temperature of the Air	82·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·2
Dew Point	76·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·827
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	80·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	80·4
General Direction of Wind*	SSE, NW, SSE, WSW, W, S, E.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	218
Fall of Rain	1.58
Total fall during month	1·72
" " year	4·83
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 6th June.	0·14

* From midnight to midnight.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 20TH MAY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Malwa, Captain G. W. Atkinson, arrived in Bombay harbour at 6 o'clock yesterday morning with the Overland mails of the 20th May. The following is the list of passengers :—

From London.

Mr Henricks	Vety Surgn Mitchell
Capt T Beaufort	Mr D Stewart
Mr N Hall	Mr Shorrock

From Venice.

Col A M Phillips	Mr and Mrs Spalding

From Brindisi.

Mr Roney Dougal	Mr Tyndale Biscoe
Lieut-Col W Prideaux	Mr J Jardine
Mr C P Whitcombe	Capt Eyre
Miss Whitcombe	Capt Briggs

From Aden.

Rt Rev Bishop of Bombay	Mr Cowasjee Dinshaw
Capt J D'A Quiny	Mr A Britto
Marquis M J A Predotte	Master C P Toorkay

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(From the 14th to 20th May inclusive.)

The Queen visited Whitechapel on Saturday, and opened the Queen's Hall of the People's Palace. The line of procession from Paddington, exceeding seven miles in length, was profusely decorated and the streets were thronged with people, who received her Majesty with great enthusiasm. On her return the Queen visited the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house, and then returned to Windsor.

The Queen held a Court at Windsor on Monday, and received deputations from the Society of Friends, Protestant Dissenting Ministers, English Presbyterian Ministers, the Corporation of Edinburgh, and the Universities of Edinburgh and of London.

The Queen was suffering from fatigue, and therefore the Drawing Room on Wednesday was held by the Princess of Wales on behalf of her Majesty.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present except Sir M. Hicks-Beach and Lord Ashbourne.

In the House of Lords on Monday, the Irish Land Bill was considered in Committee. There was much discussion on many of the clauses, and several divisions were taken. On Tuesday the Land Transfer Bill was passed in Committee *pro forma*, in order that amendments proposed might be printed and considered on re-commitment. A similar course was taken with respect to the Irish Land Bill. Yesterday being Ascension Day the House did not meet.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. W. H. Smith stated that the Government proposed that the House should adjourn from Tuesday next until the Monday week following. In Committee of Supply there were long discussions on the reductions in the Horse Artillery and other military subjects. On the Civil Service Estimates several items were challenged, and an attack was made on the Chief Secretary for Ireland for non-attendance in the House, and leaving questions to be answered by Colonel King-Harman. On Tuesday the Committee on the Crimes Bill was resumed. Sir W. Harcourt moved an amendment to exempt from examination all matters relating to public meetings or the occupation of land ; but the Government refused to accept the proposition. After debate, in which Mr. Gladstone took part, the amendment was rejected by 242 to 180. The discussion of amendments to clause 2 occupied the whole of Wednesday's sitting. Last night, after a brief discussion concerning Zululand, the Committee on the Crimes Bill was resumed and continued all night.

Sir G. Trevelyan was the guest of the Eighty Club on Monday, and delivered a long speech, in which he strongly condemned the Crimes Bill introduced by the Government as being directed against political rather than criminal offences.

At a general meeting of the members of the Eighty Club on Wednesday, a resolution condemning the Crimes Bill was carried by 143 to 53. The Unionist members subsequently met and resolved to withdraw from the club.

The Queen has conferred a baronetcy on Sir R. Hanson, Lord Mayor of London, and also a baronetcy on Sir R. Carden, with knighthood on the Sheriffs, Mr. Isaacs and Mr. Kirby.

Mr. W. M'Arthur, Gladstonian, was elected on Wednesday, in the St. Austell Division of Cornwall by a majority of 211 over Mr. Brydges Williams, Unionist.

Mr. Goschen, M.P., was entertained at dinner on Saturday by the members of the Cecil Club, and in his speech referred to the new development of Conservative principles, which extended to the general body of the nation rather than to particular portions.

Mr. John Morley, M.P., presided at the annual dinner of the Cobden Club on Saturday.

Sir W. Gull has been appointed a Physician in Ordinary to the Queen and Dr. James Reid as a Physician Extraordinary.

The Home Secretary (Mr. H. Matthews) on Tuesday received a deputation of women employed at the pit-banks of collieries to protest against the proposed prohibition of their employment. The Home Secretary said he was convinced that there was no substantial reason for the proposed-prohibition, and he should resist it in the House of Commons.

A deputation from North Queensland had an interview on Tuesday with Sir H. Holland, to represent the desire of that portion of the colony to be separated from the Southern portion. The addresses of the representatives were not completed when the Colonial Secretary had to leave, and they will be continued to-day.

A Royal proclamation appeared in Tuesday's *Gazette* directing the coinage and issue of double florins, or four-shilling pieces.

Sir J. P. De Gex, Q.C., a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, died suddenly on Saturday, aged 72. The deaths are also announced of the Hon. Ion Keith-Falconer, Reader of Arabic at Cambridge University, aged 31, and of Admiral E. Gardiner Fishbourne.

During an experimental cruise of torpedo boats on Thursday of last week the boiler of one vessel burst of Torquay, and five men were dangerously injured, three of them having since died.

Obituary.—Maj.-Gen. J. N. H. Maclean, Mad. Ret. ; Lieut.-Col. W. G. Johnstone, Mad. Ret. ; Sir P. Van Notten-Pole, Bart. ; Sir W. H. W. Calder, Bart. ; Sir J. P. De Gex, Q.C. ; Admiral E. G. Fishbourne, C.B. ; Hon. I. G. N. Keith-Falconer, M.A. ; Lord J. B. Thynne ; Duchess of Leinster ; Lady Forbes Sempill.

The debate in the French Chamber on the report of the Budget Committee recommending greater reductions of expenditure than the Ministers would assent to resulted on Tuesday in the defeat of the Government by 275 to 257 votes. M. Goblet tendered the resignation of the Ministry, and President Grévy is engaged in negotiations with various statesmen. The chief interest in the present crisis consists in the position which General Boulanger may occupy in any future Cabinet.

At St. Petersburg it is reported that the relations between Russia and Germany have of late become more friendly. A semi-official paper, referring to the controversy raised by the divulgence of the secret treaty of 1877, declines to comment on statements which have not been verified.

A Berlin journal, the *Rost*, asserts that the Czar has approved a Ministerial recommendation that the Russian language shall be made the language of instruction for all German high schools in the Baltic provinces.

The later conferences of Sir H D Wolff and the Turkish Ministers are believed to have been more productive of results than any previously held, and that good progress towards a definite arrangement has been made.

The Queen of Servia has left Belgrade for the Crimea, ostensibly for reasons of health. As her Majesty will meet the Emperor of Russia at Yalta, it is believed that political affairs are not foreign to the visit.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia are on a visit to the country of the Don Cossacks, and have been enthusiastically received.

Five of the principals in the attempt on the life of the Czar in March last, were executed on Monday.

Fresh strikes have broken out among the Belgian colliers, and at one place the men attacked the police. These outbreaks are believed to be caused by the raising of the import duties on cattle and meat, which has enhanced the price of food in Belgium.

Mr. W. O'Brien addressed a meeting at Quebec on Thursday of last week in reprobation of Lord Lansdowne as an Irish landlord. The meeting passed off without disturbance. On Saturday a meeting of some 10,000 persons was held at Toronto, at which Mr. O'Brien's visit was strongly condemned. Mr. O'Brien addressed an open-air meeting at Toronto on Tuesday, but the current of public feeling was against him, and there was some violent rioting.

The lease of the Ruby Mines in Burma to a syndicate formed by Messrs. Streeter has been signed. The Government is to receive four lakhs of rupees annually for five years, but the rights of native owners are to be respected.

The best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior and Cheaper, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

THE FALL OF THE GOBLET CABINET.

The Goblet Cabinet, formed only last December has ceased to exist. The Chamber decided against it on Tuesday by 275 votes to 257. The issue before the House was a very plain one. The Budget Committee moved the following resolution :—"The Chamber, considering that the savings proposed by the draft Budget of 1888 are insufficient, invites the Government to lay before it fresh proposals." M. Anatole de la Forge moved an amendment implying that the Budget Committee had acted *ultra-vires* by rejecting the Budget without discussing its provisions in detail. After a smart debate the division was taken ; the 100 Radicals and 170 Reactionaries outvoting the Government by 18—a majority smaller by 12 than that which overthrew M. de Freycinet on the 26th of November. On the rejection of the amendment being announced, the Ministers rose and left the Chamber. The Committee's resolution was then carried by 312 votes to 143, and the Chamber decided on adjourning till Monday. On leaving the Chamber M. Goblet placed the resignation of the Cabinet in the hands of President Grévy.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, referring to the resignation of the French Cabinet, remarks that the Cabinet falls at one of the most critical moments since 1871. The only logical alternatives are a Freycinet Cabinet without General Boulanger, or, if M. de Freycinet cannot venture on this—that is to say, if General Boulanger's retention is obligatory on him—then a Clemenceau Cabinet. A Freycinet Cabinet without Boulanger or a Clemenceau Cabinet with Boulanger—this is the only logical choice. M. de Freycinet has undoubtedly an aversion for General Boulanger. He dislikes his military measures, and he regards his continuance in office as involving a drifting towards an explosion. In this he shares the opinion of all those who study the peace of Europe, and who think that in any case a nation should choose its time and not expose itself to haphazard adventures. Now, as already urged, the sole corrective to General Boulanger is a man firm enough to check a restless Minister who draws on, and is himself drawn on, so that his turbulance keeps France in a fever. If M. de Freycinet a second time unwillingly accepts General Boulanger the fact will demonstrate the impossibility of his bridling the latter. It will mean the danger of going to war without wishing it, which is the worst possible way of going to war. It is a Boulanger Cabinet without the direct responsibility of Boulanger. In this case, as regards both domestic and foreign affairs a Freycinet Ministry is the most dangerous that can be formed. A Freycinet Ministry is only acceptable without General Boulanger—that is to say, without an irresponsible dictator. On the other hand, if General Boulanger is to remain, M. Clemenceau, who supports and imposes him, should himself accept distinctly the responsibility for the General's continuance in power. He alone would have the firmness and authority requisite to control General Boulanger's acts, and leave nothing to chance. Whether there is to be a Freycinet or Clemenceau Cabinet, the remark attributed to Prince Bismarck must always be borne in mind :—"The popularity of General Boulanger has been given on credit, but this credit cannot be continued long. He must pay, and he has no cash except war." Now, with M. Clemenceau in office he cannot make war without M. Clemenceau's consent, and the responsibility of arriving at such a decision may be expected to stave off war, which often means avoiding war altogether. To sum up, a Freycinet Cabinet without Boulanger means the pacifying of men's minds abroad, and the restoring of France to her task of gradual regeneration, involving her in political conflicts, indeed, but conflicts not jeopardizing the public weal, the safety of her frontiers, or the peace of the world. A Freycinet Cabinet with Boulanger means agitation without responsibility, a war left to the decision of chance, the worst way of embarking in war. Lastly, a Clemenceau Cabinet with Boulanger possibly means war, but war deliberately entered upon and probably postponed from a sense of responsibility.

EXTRAORDINARY FEUD IN TEXAS.

According to a western paper, a man named Walter Ridgeley has killed with his own hand in Texas no fewer than seven male members of a family named Murphy. It appears that Walter Ridgeley, an unmarried man about thirty-four years of age, lives on the Texan bank of the Red River in the midst of a very lonely and sparsely settled country. Two Irish brothers, named Joseph and Robert Murphy, kept a ferry on the Red River, about eight miles west of Ridgeley's farm. The regular fee charged for conveying a man and horse across the ferry was fifty cents or two shillings. On the 2nd of March a commercial traveller crossed the ferry from Texas into the Indian territory and paid the usual fee. Having transacted his business, he returned next day to the ferry, and was conveyed across to the Texas side. He handed the same fee to the ferrymen, but was informed that they expected to be paid five dollars for the job. He remonstrated ; upon which the Murphy brothers replied, "In that case we will keep your box of samples until you choose to pay." The brothers then made their boat fast and walked up the bank to the neighbouring store, or drinking bar, one of them carrying the box of samples in his hand. The aggrieved traveller followed the ferrymen into the store, where a large congregation of farmers were assembled. He appealed to "the crowd" against the exaction of the ferrymen, and Walter Ridgeley, who was present, intervened on the side of the stranger. Ridgeley told the ferrymen that they ought to be ashamed of themselves, and warned them that unless they accepted the fee which had been offered, and released the pack, they would hear more of it. At this the Irishmen became very indignant and both of them made a rush at Ridgeley, who knocked down the foremost man. The other brother pulled out his revolver ; but before he could use it he fell dead, shot through the heart by Ridgeley. The surviving brother also betook himself to his revolver ; but was mortally wounded by Ridgeley and died next day. Ridgeley immediately gave himself up to the sheriff, and after a brief examination was discharged, on the ground that he had acted in self-defence.

In a few days two other members of the Murphy family—a brother and an uncle of the dead ferrymen—arrived on the scene determined to take Ridgeley's life. They hung about the latter's farm, and one afternoon Ridgeley went on horseback to a neighbours house two miles distant. As he returned at nightfall, two rifle-shots were fired at him from the edge of a wood, one of which killed his horse. He lay on the ground appearing to be dead ; but as his two assailants approached, and were within 6 feet of him, he sprung to his feet, and in an instant the two Murphys were killed within the week, however, two other Murphy brothers and another uncle came to the neighbourhood to take up the quarrel. Ridgeley was implored by his friends to bind his three new assailants over to keep the peace, but he declined on the ground that he could not honestly swear that he was afraid of any Murphy that ever lived. He confined himself closely to his own premises and was never without a couple of revolvers. One dark morning he was awakened from sleep by a noise in his barn. Thinking that some horse-thief was at work and without any suspicion of the Murphy avengers, he went forth from his house, having first called two of his labouring men, whose bed-room he passed. He walked across the yard in which his house stood and proceeded to the gate leading into his barn-lot. Here he paused for a moment and listened, but heard no sound. Then he walked towards the door of his barn, when a man suddenly sprang up from the side of a wagon, and sent a revolver bullet through Ridgeley's hat. The latter dropped at once upon one knee, and fired at a dim figure which he descried in the darkness. A yell and an oath told him that his shot had been well directed. As he approached the wagon two other men rose, one on either side, and both opened fire upon him. A shot hit his left arm, breaking the bone, and disabling him from using the revolver which he carried in his left hand. He returned the fire, and one of his foes instantly dropped. At the same moment a bullet went through Ridgeley's right breast. As he fell he turned on one side, and sent a ball through the body of his only remaining assailant who remained erects killing him. Still lying on his side, Ridgeley saw one of the Murphys struggling to his feet. A bullet which Ridgeley put through his head killed him also. At this moment the two labouring men appeared on the scene with a lantern. They found their master desperately wounded ; but two of his assailants lay dead on the ground, and the third completely disabled, though still alive, was laid upon the porch, where he died in less than an hour. It was feared at first that Ridgeley would himself expire before the doctor arrived ; but although shot in three places—how and when the third wound was inflicted he is himself ignorant—there seemed every probability when the last bulletin was despatched that his life was no longer in danger.

HOSPITAL SCANDALS IN VIENNA.

The threatened investigation of the Vienna General Hospital scandal has already led to the resignation of the director of that institution, Her Hoffman, on whom by a strange coincidence the title "Hofrath" had been conferred two days before the interpellation in the Reichsrath. Count Taaffe has ordered "a most circumstantial inquiry" into the affair ; and meanwhile the Statthalter of Lower Austria has decided that in all public hospitals a book of grievances shall be kept and periodically laid before him, in which patients may write their complaints before leaving the hospital.

THE STRIKES IN BELGIUM.

Great military preparations have been made in Belgium to suppress disorders in connection with strikes of colliers. These strikes are due to a vote of the Chamber in favour of imposing new duties on the imports of cattle and meat. A conflict occurred on Tuesday morning, May 17, at La Croyere, in the Belgian mining district, between the gendarmes and some strikers, in which two of the latter were killed. It appears that a body of 1,000 of the men on strike proceeded to the pits singing the Marseillaise and carrying a red flag. On arriving at the pits they hooted the gendarmes who were drawn up there, and one of the strikers seized a paving-stone and hurled it at them. The gendarmes thereupon dismounted and charged the rioters, two of whom were mortally and several lightly wounded. The strikers then dispersed.

THE CZAR AND THE DON COSSACKS.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia, accompanied by the Czarewitch and the Grand Duke George started on Sunday ; May 15, on a visit to the country of the Don Cossacks. The *Frankfort Gazette* has received the following information from St. Petersburg :—"Another conspiracy against the Czar has been discovered at Novo-Tcherkash ; the plan being to assassinate him either at Novo-Tcherkash itself, or, if thwarted there, at some point on the Czar's further journey. The plot was worked out at St. Petersburg, and the men chosen for its execution were sent to the Don country from the capital. One of these was already under police surveillance, owing to suspicion of complicity in a previous attempt, and so the police agents followed him and seize the conspirators in time. Twenty-four arrests were made. The St. Petersburg correspondent says that he has received information of a similar character from a trustworthy authority. Private news has reached Vienna to the effect that the Czar and the imperial family will return direct to Gatchina, without visiting the Crimea. His Majesty's departure from Novo-Thecrkash is fixed for the 23rd.

The ceremony of installing the Czarewitch as hetman of Cossacks was held at Novo Tcherkash on Wednesday, May 18. After the celebration of mass the imperial brevet of appointment was read to the assembled Cossack soldiers. The Emperor subsequently addressed the men in feeling terms, thanking them for their faithful services and for the cordial reception extended to him. His Majesty then handed the hetman baton to the Czarewitch. The whole ceremony was marked by great pomp, all the regalia jewels and the imperial letters-patent being exhibited. A review was subsequently held by the Emperor ; the troops on the ground consisting of a Cossack regiment with a Cossack reserve battery. There were also present the pupils of the military colleges, a regiment of young Cossacks not yet drafted into the ranks, and two regiments of Cossack boys. The Kalmucks afterwards exhibited feats of horsemanship, and went through the djigitowka, or war-game, concluding by offering to the Czarewitch a beautiful cream-coloured horse.

RUSSIA AND SERVIA.

The Queen of Servia (the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says) has been ordered to Yalta, in the Crimea, for her health. It is pretended in Russian circles that this journey has a political significance, and mysterious things are being spoken about an invitation which the Czar and Czarina will send to the Prince and Princess of Montenegro to meet Queen Nathalie at Yatta. Considering that the Prince of Montenegro is King Milan's open enemy, a meeting between him and Queen Nathalie could only have political significance as meaning that the Queen was about to try, under Russian auspices, to reconcile her husband with Karageorgevtch's father-in-law, or else that she was going to place herself on the Prince's side against her husband. Both suppositions are absurd. The meeting between the Queen and the Russian imperial family is another matter. There is necessarily political importance in this, for King Milan is in as deep disfavour with the Czar as Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, and Queen Nathalie will of course talk over the events which have provoked the Czar's resentment, and see whether his Majesty cannot be appeased. The Cabinet crisis in Servia has, however, ended in M. Garashanin's remaining in office, and this statesman has hitherto been a friend of Austria. Unless he should alter his policy, the Queen of Servia's pleadings on behalf of King Milan are likely to be in vain. The utmost she can do is to convey information to the Czar as to the proceedings of Panslavist conspirators in Servia. But the Czar has never shown himself accessible to information of a displeasing kind, and it is anything but sure that Queen Nathalie's appeals to his chivalrous feelings, with a view to induce him to leave the little Servian kingdom in peace, would evoke a satisfactory response. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that by merely consenting to see the Queen of Servia the Czar will have made a signal political concession. Prince Alexander used often to say, "If I could talk with the Czar for an hour all would go right." Prince Alexander never had the chance of ingratiating himself ; but it seems as though the opportunity for doing so were now going to be afforded to King Milan.

THE UNKNOWN EPISODE OF THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes :—Judging from some communications having apparently a semi-official character, there seems to be a desire to call in question the accuracy of what I have said of the proposed occupation of Constantinople by the Russians during the war of 1877. I maintain the accuracy of all I stated. The readers of the *Times* may judge for themselves if I have the right to insist on doing so. On the very day on which Lord A. Loftus appeared before the Czar to inform him of decision of the English Cabinet, and to intimate that he would be under the necessity of asking for his passports if Constantinople was occupied, there was to be an imperial dinner, to which had been invited the various great personages to whom would be sent instructions with reference to the occupation of the city. In such cases the guests meet in a waiting-room, and when all have arrived the Czar enters, and goes up to a table on which, according to Russian custom, refreshments are served, and then goes round the company to speak to each of them and receive their salutations. On the day in question he went into the waiting-room evidently absorbed in thought, and without going up to the refreshments he proceeded to one of the principal persons present, who had to receive urgent instructions, and said to him : "Everything is changed. I am delighted to see you at my table, but I have no instructions to give you. I have abandoned my scheme." The guest in question looked surprised. The Czar gave him an account of the visit which he had received from Lord A. Loftus, or rather of the audience which he had granted to him. Now it was the personage referred to himself who told me the facts ; and I have known them for the last eight years. If I have not published them sooner, it was because there were reasons for silence which no longer exist.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. F. St. C. Grimwood, B.C.S.	Lt. J. R. Dunlop Smith B.S.C.
Mr. R. D. Spedding, B.C.S.	Surg.-Maj. W. Center, B.
Mr. A. Robinson, B.C.S.	Mr. E. S. Laffan, M.C.S.
Mr. G. Hughes, B.C.S.	Mr. A. Grant, M.
Mr. E L. Hunt, B.	Col. J. G. Bell, M.S.C.
Mr. H. Johnson, B.	Lt.-Col. A. T. Rolland, M.S.C.
Mr. F. J. Pope, B.	Maj. W. Osborn, R.E.
Mr. W. R. Tucker, B.	Lt. E. C. Thwaytes, M.S.C.
Dr. C. M. Russell, M.D., B.	Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, Bo. C.S.
Mr. J. McArthur, B.	Mr. H. G. Palliser, Bo.
Col. J. Fitzgerald, B.S.C.	Mr. F. C. Jones, Bo.
Col. M. M. Prendergast, B.S.C.	Mr. A. G. Harrison, Bo.
Lt.-Col. R. J. Wimberley, B.S.C.	Mr. R. Oliver, Bo.
Lt.-Col. C. E. Shepherd, B.S.C.	Mr. E. H. Aitken, Bo.
Lt.-Col. J. G. Carruthers, B. Inf.	Lt.-Col. G. B. Simpson, Bo. S.C.
Capt. C. G. F. Fagan, B.C.S.	Maj. W. Ashfield, Bo. S.C.
Capt. S. G. D. Smith, R.A.	Capt. R. H. Daniell, Bo. S.C.
Lt. L. H. Reid, B.S.C.	Surg.-Maj. H. de Tatham, M.D., Bo.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. J. W. Edgar, C.S.I., B.S.C., 3 mo.	Mr. A. T. Pringle, M., 1 week.
Mr. C. J. K. Watson, B., 6 mo.	Capt. J. Monteith, Bo. S.C., 4 mo.
Mr. H. S. Nicholetts, B., 6 weeks.	Surg. W. Coates, B., 3 mo.
Mr. H. W. Clift, B., 6 wks.	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. J. W. Edgar, C.S.I., B.C.S.	Mr. J. H. Nelson, M.C.S.
Mr. E. J. Kitts, B.C.S.	Mr. H. T. Knox, M.C.S.
Mr. H. W. Clift, B.	Mr. T. C. W. Somerlath, Bo.
Mr. A. T. Pringle, B.	Surg-Maj. W. McConaghy B.
Mr. H. H. Fox, B.	Sergt. J. A. Bridges, B.
Mr. S. W. Wilson, B.	
Maj. C. R. Macgregor, B.S.C.	

FRENCH ASCENDENCY IN MADAGASCAR.

M. Flourens (the Paris correspondent of the *Times* says) has received an awkward farewell from the English Cabinet. Some time since Lord Salisbury's Government announced to the Minister for Foreign Affairs that the question of the *exequatur* of the English Consul in Madagascar was about to be settled in the way desired by France. This was that England would consent that the Consul should receive the *exequatur* from France. This was an explicit recognition of the French protectorate, the substitution of French action in foreign affairs for that of the native authorities, and by inference, a prohibition to Madagascar to treat direct with foreign Powers confirmed *de facto* by England. Accordingly the organs of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, assuming the reality of the facts, lost no time in announcing the adhesion of England, not as a probable event, but as an accomplished fact. This is a kind of imprudence springing out of want of experience which a practised Minister will never commit. M. Flourens, foreseeing possible events which have come to pass, and wishing before his eventual retirement to add this success to those with which he is credited, gave instructions to obtain not the confirmation—for of that he had no doubt—but the realization of what he considered a settled agreement within the shortest possible time—that is to say, before the day fixed for the discussion of the Pelletan report. Unfortunately, the reply destroyed the hope of this success. Lord Salisbury has not consented to submit the representative of the Queen in Madagascar to the necessity of obtaining the *exequatur* of France. He has, on the contrary, declared that he finds he must study afresh, and with renewed attention a question on which he could not at present give an opinion, and which, closely examined, seemed to him to involve very serious difficulties, rendering careful study necessary. This is almost equivalent to a withdrawal, and it may be permissible to think that the English Premier, while the existence of the Goblet-Flourens Cabinet was threatened, wanted to reserve his liberty, and not to bind himself to a definite engagement—in principle at least. Negotiations with a new Cabinet under such an engagement would be rendered difficult both as regards the details and the consequences of the measure adopted and agreed to in principle.

MR. O'BRIEN'S CANADIAN MISSION.

There has been great excitement in Toronto over the visit of Mr. William O'Brien. The largest meeting there has ever been in the city was held on Saturday, May 14, in the Queen's Park, to protest against his coming. The Lord Mayor presided, and resolutions condemning the action of Mr. O'Brien in endeavouring to excite hostile feelings against the Governor-General, and expressing unabated confidence in the high character of his Excellency and in his fitness to represent her Majesty in Canada, were carried amid acclamation ; as was also a resolution declaring that the meeting looked with perfect confidence to the British Parliament for a wise and just settlement of all questions relating to Ireland. The Bishop of Algoma appealed to the people to abstain from violence in the event of Mr. O'Brien coming to Toronto. This was answered with a simultaneous shout and waving of a forest of sticks. "God Save the Queen" was sung at the close of the proceedings, and as the meeting broke up there were enthusiastic cheers for her Majesty and the Governor-General.

Lord Lansdowne in the course of an interview at Toronto said, regarding Mr. O'Brien's charges :—"Mr. O'Brien has been wrongly informed, I have always been disposed to treat my tenants with moderation and justice, and have investigated every complaint made as far as I could. I should have continued to do so had not the Land League interfered in my affairs." The allegation that he had borrowed from the Government in order to lend to his tenants at an exorbitant rate of interest under the Land Improvement Act of 1881 was, he said, "untrue, and without the slightest foundation." Lord Lansdowne declined to refer to Mr. O'Brien in any way, so far as his mission to Toronto was concerned. Lord Lansdowne, who was at the theatre in the evening was received with an outburst of the wildest enthusiasm, the whole audience rising to their feet and singing the National Anthem for several minutes. When his Excellency left the building the horses were taken from his carriage, which was drawn by the crowd to Government House, where the Governor-General made a speech thanking the people for their loyalty.

Mr. O'Brien arrived in Toronto on Tuesday, May 17, and was received amidst mingled cheers and groans. He was escorted to his hotel by police. The president of the Irish League then read an address, to which Mr. O'Brien briefly responded. The cheers inside were answered by catcalls outside, shouts of "Shoot him !" and three cheers for the Governor-General. This crowd consisted of about 1,000 men, mostly Orangemen. In the evening Mr. O'Brien delivered an address in the Queen's Park. A correspondent who describes the meeting says :—

The meeting continued for two hours ; but the yelling and surging of the mob drowned Mr. O'Brien's voice, and scarcely a word could be heard beyond the platform. Two British flags floated over him—relics of the Loyalist meeting of Saturday. Cheers, groans, shouts, and hoots greeted the friend who introduced Mr. O'Brien. A body of some sixty young fellows near the platform started singing "The Boyne Water." This was quickly drowned by the Leaguers' singing of "God Save Ireland." Indescribable confusion followed, shillelahs were swung round, hats were thrown up and smashed, and shouts were raised of "God save the Queen !" "Pay your rent !" "Hurrah for Lansdowne !" and "Rule Britannia !" Mr. O'Brien shouted in stentorian tones, his face grew red, and he gesticulated wildly, but the uproar prevented any from hearing him. A huge shillelah was raised near the centre of the crowd, with a cry of "Hurrah for Ould Ireland !" followed by "Down with O'Brien !" Then a wild rush was made for the platform, whereupon a platoon of mounted police was ordered forward, and thousands of the crowd ran at full speed in all directions. When the crowd was re-formed a brief interval of comparative silence ensued. Then somebody shouted "Hurrah for Lansdowne !" Instantly he was struck, and a dozen shillelahs were uplifted. One man who cried "God save Ireland !" was struck over the head, the blood spurting from his wound. A free fight followed ; but the police dashed in, and then order was again partly restored. The yelling, shouting, and surging continued throughout. Although the crowd was large it seemed that less than a hundred were bent on a riot. Finally Mr. O'Brien finished his speech which the reporters recorded with difficulty, and which few in the crowd heard, and he retired amid cheers. Mr. Kilbride followed, being greeted with cries of "Thief ! Thief ! Pay your rent !" Two trees in the front of the platform, which were filled with men shouting, were shaken by several powerful Leaguers until those on the branches came down, several fights following. The Orangemen set up two speakers on neighbouring brick piles to talk against Mr. O'Brien, who roared themselves hoarse. The meeting closed by passing a resolution protesting against Lord Landsdowne's treatment of his Luggacurren tenants.

Another correspondent says that Mr. O'Brien called the crowd geese and jackasses, and assured them of his contempt in very unparliamentary terms. He dealt more cautiously with Lord Lansdowne ; but observed that the proceedings of his adherents that day carried their own condemnation. Mr. O'Brien was entertained at dinner by the Irish National Leaguers in the evening at Rossin House. While the dinner was in progress, crowds filled the surrounding streets, cheering for Lord Lansdowne and groaning for Mr. O'Brien, while a band paraded under the hotel-windows playing "Protestant Boys," "The Boyne Water," "Rule Britannia and "God Save the Queen."

Upon Mr. O'Brien attempting to leave the hotel on Wednesday evening on foot, accompanied by a New York reporter and the president of the local branch of the Irish National League, he was mobbed by a crowd which had been hanging about the doors of the hotel for some time previously. Stones were thrown at the party, all of whom were struck, and the reporter was taken into a neighbouring chemist's shop in an unconscious condition. Mr. O'Brien himself received several blows and was hurt on the shoulder, but not seriously. The police, who came to the assistance of Mr. O'Brien and his companions, were also stoned by the mob, and Mr. O'Brien was obliged to run, and, with the aid of the police, escaped down an alley and returned to his hotel. The crowd, which by this time had greatly augmented in numbers, believing that he had sought refuge in a cigar-shop, smashed the windows.

RUSSIAN AND GERMAN RELATIONS.

An improvement of a marked character has (a St. Petersburg telegram says) recently been manifested in the relations between Germany and Russia. This is attributed in Russian political circles, on the one hand, to the increased value which a good understanding with Russia has acquired in Prince Bismarck's eyes owing to late events, and, on the other, to the fact that the Russian Government, desiring above all things the maintenance of peace, regards good relations with Germany as the best means of guaranteeing it, on the ground that such relations will place Germany under a moral obligation not to pursue an aggressive policy against any State, from the knowledge that it would not be favourably viewed at St. Petersburg. The Russian Government is expected to remain a passive spectator of the polemic in which the North German *Gazette* and the semi-official Austro-Hungarian journals have engaged concerning the alleged Austro-Russian understanding in regard to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

MR. STANLEY AND TIPPOO TIB.

An account is published of an interview between a resident of Matadi, on the Congo River, and Tippoo Tib, in which the latter explained the motives which induced him to join Mr. H. M. Stanley. Among other reasons which influenced him were the discovery that the Congo State would enable all in Africa to trade freely, and that the privileged position which was offered him could not but strengthen his commercial relations. Tippoo Tib admitted that he was also influenced by commercial considerations of another kind. On being asked what he would do on reaching the Falls, and how he would fulfil his mission, Tippoo Tib, replied :—

In the first place, I feel sure that Stanley will succeed in his enterprise and relieve Emin Pasha. He is a real Arab for energy and intelligence. I do not know yet for certain whether I shall go with him as far as Wadelai, but I think I shall. Once installed at the Falls, I shall rebuild the stations and summon all the Arab and native chiefs to a great meeting, at which I shall announce to them my nomination as Governor and my intentions. They will be surprised, I expect, to see me arrive from this side, for the news of my leaving Zanzibar with Stanley and of my nomination as Governor cannot reach Nyangoue and Central Africa in less than four or five months and I shall arrive at the Falls before that time. When order is re-established at the Falls I shall probably undertake a commercial expedition to Nyangoue and the lake region.

The Arab chief's real name is Hamed-ben-Hamed, the sobriquet of Tippoo Tib being given to him owing to a twitching of the eyelids to which he is subject. The best understanding exists between Mr. Stanley and Tippoo Tib, and the latter has already been of great assistance in maintaining order among the Zanzibar men. Son of an Arab of Zanzibar, Tippoo Tib detests negroes, and is attached to the whites, whom, in conversation, he calls his European brothers.

MR. JESSE COLLINGS'S SALARY.

A fracas which is reported as having taken place between Mr. Jesse Collings and the editor of the *Western Daily Mercury* in the course of the St. Austell election has attracted a good deal of attention. Now that the St. Austell election is over and Mr. Jesse Collings is back in town it may be well (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) to put on record the facts of the dispute between Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Jesse Collings on the one side, and the Treasury on the other, to which Mr. Whitefield alluded during the recent election fight.

Before Mr. Gladstone formed his last Ministry it was decided that the Under-Secretaries of the two Government Departments whose chiefs sat in the House of Commons should be reduced from £1,500 a year to £1,200. The only two offices concerned were the Board of Trade and the Local Government Board. The Treasury alleged as another reason why the Under-Secretaries should be reduced by £300 a year each, that their chiefs, instead of receiving £5,000 paid to the other Secretaries of State, drew only £2,000. The relation between the salary of a Chief and the salary of an Under-Secretary being in other Government offices that of £5,000 to £1,500, it was held to be only fit and proper that the difference between the salaries of the President of the Board of Trade and the Local Government Board and those of their Under-Secretaries should not be so small as that of £2,000 to £1,500. The new arrangement, it was decided ; should come into operation with the first appointment after the offices were vacated.

This happened last year, and Mr. Gladstone was the first Minister to give effect to the decision of the Departments. Mr. Acland was offered and accepted the Under-Secretaryship of the Board of Trade at £1,200, and Mr. Jesse Collings was offered the Under-Secretaryship of the Local Government Board at a similar figure. It was the first post that Mr. Collings had ever held in the public service, and the rule had been passed without any reference to himself personally. Mr. Chamberlain, however, and Mr. Collings took great umbrage at this proposed retrenchment of £300 a year. Mr. Chamberlain was at that time very sore at having had to go back to the Local Government Board. He had hoped to have been Chancellor of the Exchequer, and when in addition to his having to take a back seat in the Ministry he found his henchman, Mr. Jesse Collings, was to have £300 per annum less than he had reckoned upon, his wrath was great. There was even talk of his retiring altogether from the Ministry if the salary paid to Mr. Collings was not every whit as large as that paid to his predecessor.

Mr. Chamberlain wrote to Mr. Gladstone stating that he saw no reason why Mr. Collings should not be paid £1,500 a year. and Mr. Collings himself wrote one of the funniest letters that ever was addressed to a Prime Minister. In this letter—which, it is to be hoped, will some day see the light—Mr. Collings protested that the question of money was quite indifferent to him. So far as he was personally concerned, he would have been quite willing to accept the office ; but he could not possibly consent to a reduction of salary, for it would be regarded by the agricultural labourers of the country *as a slight put upon their special representative.*

Mr. Gladstone was very much exercised by the protest on the part of such staunch Radicals against the application of the Radical doctrine of retrenchment, but ultimately he gave way, and Mr. Collings was allowed to draw the full salary of £1,500 a year during his term of office, which, fortunately, was not very long. His successor was appointed at the reduced rate. If Mr. Collings questions the accuracy of this statement in any way he can move for the production of the correspondence in the House of Commons.

JUBILEE COINAGE.

The *London Gazette* contains a proclamation by the Queen stating that it had been thought fit to order that a new coin to be called a double florin, should be coined, of the standard weight of 349·09090 grains, and of the fineness of 37-40ths fine silver and 3.40ths alloy, and should pass and be received as current and lawful money of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland at the rate of 4s. or one-fifth of a pound ; and that every such coin should have the same obverse and reverse impression and inscription in all respects as the florin with a graining upon the edge. The proclamation further contains a series of provisions determining the designs for other coins.

With the exception of the new double florin and the modernized "effigy" of the Queen there is nothing very novel about the coins described in the proclamation. The five-pound piece simply follows the schedule to the Coinage Act of 1870, and is not a new coin. Its *raison detre* is not very clear for its currency is only nominal and only a very small number are minted. The same may be said of the two pound piece. For obvious reasons the actual designs of the new coinage are kept secret, and nothing can be stated yet as to the precise time when the issue will be made, or the amount of the issue. The intrinsic value of the coins will be exactly as prescribed in the Coinage Act. One or two of the alterations of design may be mentione, The inscription on the obverse of the present sovereign (encircling the effigy) is "Victoria D. G. Britannia : Reg : F. D." On the new one it will be "Victoria D. G. Britt : Reg : F. D." The St. George and the dragon on the reverse is retained. The inscriptions on the half-sovereign are unaltered, except that the date is transferred from the obverse to the reverse. Considerable changes are made in the half-crown. The date is placed on the reverse instead of the obverse, and instead of the "ensigns armorial of the United Kingdom" being surrounded by a wreath, they are to be "contained in a plain shield surrounded by the Garter, bearing the motto 'Honi soit qui maly pense,' and the collar of the Garter bearing the inscription on the reverse of the present half-crown, 'Britanniarum Regina Fid : Def :'" The florin will also be greatly altered. The general design of the present coin, which has never been much admired, will disappear. The obverse will be the same as the half-crown. There will still be the crosswise arrangement of shields ; but instead of "One florin, one-tenth of a pound," the inscription will simply be "Britt : Reg : Fid ; Def." The date will be in Arabic instead of Roman numerals. The new shilling will be like the new half-crown, except that it will not bear the collar of the Garter. The present reverse design is simply an oak wreath and a palm wreath, joined at the top by a crown, encircling the words "One Shilling." The "One Shilling" will give place to the "ensigns armorial," and the wreaths will give place to the Garter. The sixpence will be the same as the shilling. One important point is that none of the new coins above the fourpenny-piece will bear their denomination of value ; on the fourpenny piece and smaller coins it will be expressed by a figure. The new double florin will be exactly four times the weight, and intrinsic value of a shilling, and the design will be the same as that of the new florin.

Floriline !—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE NEW ANGLO TURKISH CONVENTION.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs :—The editing of the new Anglo-Turkish Convention, the work principally of Artin Effendi, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, having been completed, Sir H. D. Wolff and the Turkish delegates met at the Porte on Saturday, May 14th, to read the documents, the wording of which apparently satisfied both parties. Subsequently, however, the Home Government telegraphed to the British Commissioner requiring some slight modification in the text, a request which has been met in a very friendly spirit by the Porte. At any moment now we may hear that the signatures of the contracting parties have been duly affixed to the convention. The *Times* correspondent, however, says :—So far as can be ascertained, the Egyptian negotiations are progressing favourably ; but it must not thence be assumed that they are about to terminate satisfactorily, since many unforeseen circumstances may cause the whole affair to break down before the signature of the draft convention. It would be an error also to suppose that a fixed term for the evacuation has been absolutely appointed. Three years is the limit mentioned ; but the withdrawal of the troops will be then conditional on the happening of certain things which would render such withdrawal desirable or necessary with perfect safety to the interests involved. Nothing can be done without previous approval from home.

THE GOLD AND SILVER COMMISSION.

The twenty-first meeting of this Commission was held on May 16, at 8 Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, under the presidency of Lord Herschell, the chairman Mr. David M'Lean, manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, gave evidence as to the financial arrangements carried on through Banks relating to the trade between this country and China and this country and India. Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs, ex-Governor of the Bank of England, was further examined in regard to his evidence in support of the adoption of bimetallism, and his examination had not concluded when the Commission adjourned.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship knight Companion cleared yesterday under Captain W. Davies for Dunkirk. She is laden with a general cargo.

The steamer Eden Hall, 2,353 tons, Captain A. B. Macdougal, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and one passenger, Mr. Charles Edwards, on board.

The steamer Congo, Captain Green, which arrived in Bombay on Sunday last, brought a cargo of 2,211 tons of coals, for the G. I. P. Ry. Co., from Penarth (May 5). The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The steamer Wave, 1,546 tons, Captain F. M. Mac Cullock and consigned to Messrs J. Mackintosh and Co., arrived in Bombay yesterday with a cargo of railway materials &c., for the Indian Midland Ry. Co.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

6th June, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Australia	2101	Briscoe	A	P. & O. Co.
,, Architect	1235	T. A. Chandler	B	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Zambesi	..	Preston	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Assam	1579	W. A. Wheeler	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Europa	1492	R. Jones	E	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Etolia	2055	W. Gill	F	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Lepanto	1871	J. M. Irvin	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Bisagno	..	A. Pizzorello	H J	F. Bozzoni.
,, Maude	1127	J. C. Claxton	K	Berta Craig & Co.
,, C. of Venice	2200	H. Y. Moffat	L	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Kt. of St. Patrick	1498	R. H. Jones	N	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Gordonia	..	G. Cook	O	McCulloch & Co.
,, Dunbar	..	T. Wizzel	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, M. Tower	..	S. Tiddy	Q	Berta Craig & Co.
,, Cleveland	1411	J. Jacops	Ibis	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Malwa	..	Atkinson	..	P. & O. Co.
,, Kerby Hall	..	Pearse	..	E. Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
6	Malwa (s)	Atkinson	London, May 12.
	Wave (s)	McCullock	Middlesbro', May 4.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
6	Satara (s)	Macfadyen	Persian Gulf and Karachi.
	Eden Hall (s)	Macdougal	Liverpool.

The ship Kt. Companion, Captain Davies, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—
Barque Peggie Day, for Mauritius.
Steamer Storm Queen, for Port Said.
,, Preston, for Dunkirk.
,, Kirby Hall, for Liverpool.
,, Commilla, for Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
2	The Bruce	Hopps	Bristol, Feb. 14.
	Jane Porter	Harrowes	Liverpool, Feb 12.
	Narenta s	Botterini	Colombo, May 26.
	Ethiopia s	Paterson	Bombay, May 5.
	Simla s	Major	Bombay, May 12.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

June,	Vessels.		Destination.
3	Clan Macgregor s	......	London.
	Africa s	......	Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—June 4.

Spilsbury, Capt Bo R E off duty, from Deolali.

June 5.

Challenor, Capt Bo R A from leave, from Bassein.
Chowne, Col Bl Infy en route to England, from Kolhat.

June 6.

Bateson, Surgn Bl Med Staff off on leave, from Lucknow.
Beaufort, Capt Bl R A proceeding to England, from Jhansi.
Phillips, Col Bo Polt Dept from furlough, from England.
Stewart, Lt Bo on probation, from England.
Briscoe, Lt Med R A on duty, from England.
Briggs, Capt Bl Devon Regt from leave, from England.
Helbert, Lt-Col Bo Comt Dept from leave, from Matheran.
Mitchell V S D Bo A V D from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—June 6.

Briggs, Capt Bl Devon Regt to rejoin to Jhansi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, June 7th, 1887.

1. Lieut-Col The Hon. L H Bayley having returned from privilege leave on the 4th June, resumed Command of the Regiment on that day.

By Order.

(Sd.) G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt., Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co. Limited. 33, Farringdon-road London.

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" 1885 ..... £988,159

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LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

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GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,379,078 3 9	1878	£4,019,15 14 1
1878	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
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The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
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The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
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THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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COMPARE RATES AND CONDITIONS
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		Age 60.	Age 55.	Age 60.	Age 65.	Age 50.	Age 55.	Age 60.	Age 65.	10 Annual Payments.	15 Annual Payments.	20 Annual Payments.			
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
20	16 12 0	29 11 0	25 3 0	22 0 0	33 7 3	103 15 3	103 15 3	103 15 3	103 15 3	40 7 0	29 8 0	24 12 0			
25	18 12 0	35 10 0	29 9 0	25 6 0	33 7 3	118 10 5	118 10 5	118 10 5	118 10 5	43 13 0	32 0 0	26 12 0			
30	21 6 0	46 9 0	36 12 0	30 10 0	33 7 3	118 10 5	118 10 5	118 10 5	118 10 5	47 10 0	34 15 0	29 6 0			
35	24 9 6	64 4 0	47 8 0	37 14 0	33 7 3	118 10 5	118 10 5	118 10 5	118 10 5	51 15 0	38 4 0	32 9 0			

Special attention is called to the very favourable Rates of Premium charged by this Company for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, under which class the sum assured is payable on attaining a certain age, or at the previous death of the Assured (or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for rest of his life) and which combine the principle of Investment with that of Life Assurance.

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be obtained from any of the Agents or from

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ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

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Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

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ESTABLISHED 1824.

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The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over.
NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES,
which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than
FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,
coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to

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Eczema on Scalp.

A POSITIVE CURE
for every form of
SKIN AND BLOOD
DISEASE
FROM


Scrofula on Neck.

PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin and Scalp Tortures, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally.

Agonizing, Itching, and Burning Skin Diseases, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Dandruff, and Delicate Irritations peculiar to both sexes, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, will speedily cure Itching Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, when all other means fail.

A Magnificent Popular Work on the Skin, with Engraved Plates, is wrapped about the RESOLVENT. Also, one hundred Testimonials, solemnly sworn to before the British Consul, which repeat this story: I have been a terrible sufferer for years from Diseases of the Skin and Blood; have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors; have had the best physicians; have spent hundreds of dollars, and got no relief until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have cured me, and left my skin and blood as pure as a child's. Send address with stamp to either of the wholesale druggists named in the opposite column, for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases."

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, Diuretic, and Aperient, cleanses the Blood and Perspiration of all Impurities and Poisonous Elements, and thus removes the CAUSE. Hence it cures speedily, permanently, and economically.

Cuticura, the GREAT SKIN CURE (a Medicinal Jelly for external use), instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp of Humors, Sores, and Dandruff, destroys Dead Skin and Flesh, heals Ulcers, Sores, and Discharging Wounds, restores the Hair, and beautifies the Skin.

Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Prickly Heat, Rashes, Sunburn, and Rough, Chapped, or Greasy Skin.

Cuticura Remedies are the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers free from mercury, arsenic, lead, zinc, or any other mineral or vegetable poison whatsoever. Guaranteed absolutely pure by the Analytical Chemists of the State of Massachusetts.

For Sale by all Chemists in India. Price, CUTICURA, 50cts.; large boxes, $1.00. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cts. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1.00.

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HEALTH AND CHILDHOOD PROMOTES ROBUST MANHOOD. NEAVE'S FARINACEOUS INFANTS INVALIDS FOOD
TRADE MARK.

LANCET—"Carefully prepared and highly nutritious."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL—"Well adapted for Children, Aged People, and Invalids."

IN ONE-POUND CANISTERS,
ONE SHILLING EACH.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
WHOLESALE OF THE MANUFACTURER.
J. R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

A LOVELY SKIN,
beautiful complexion, soft, smooth and delicate neck, face, hands and arms can best be obtained by discarding all harsh and greasy cosmetics and cheap soaps, which, not being allowed to remain on the skin cannot possibly have any good effect on it, and by using

Rowlands' Kalydor

a cooling, soothing, healing and refreshing preparation for the face, hands and arms of all exposed to the heat and dust of summer or the cold and damp of winter; it eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, stings, redness and roughness of the skin caused by cold winds or the use of hard water, removes pimples, spots, discolorations, chilblains, eczema, etc., relieves inflammation, burns, scalds, inflamed eyes, and renders a chapped and rough skin delightfully smooth and pleasant. Gentlemen after shaving will find it allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin; it is warranted free from any heat or mineral ingredients, can be used with impunity on the skin of the most delicate lady or child.

4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle; bottles of half the usual size at 2s. 3d.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL promotes the growth of the hair, and is also a most useful golden colour for fair-haired people.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens the teeth, prevents decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Ask anywhere for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid cheap, worthless imitations.

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"MOLLISCORIUM."
For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
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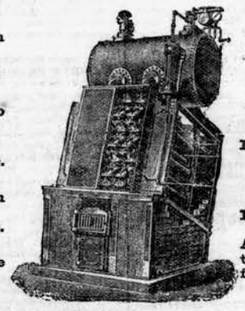
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For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

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ROOT STEAM BOILER
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Advantages:
PERFECT SAFETY from disastrous explosions.
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HIGH PRESSURES up to 300 lbs. per square inch safely obtained.
ABSENCE of PRIMING.
PERFECT CIRCULATION of the Water in Tubes, preventing the Accumulation of Scale.
THE JOINTS last as long as the Boiler, and are easily made and disconnected.



Advantages:
SIMPLICITY of construction.
DURABILITY.
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They have a PERFECT JOINT—NO MORE PERISHABLE PACKINGS, with their constant leakage and frequent need of replenishment.

FOR EXPORT TO THE COLONIES they are especially serviceable by reason of the small cubical contents of packages.

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KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS admit of the unequal expansion of the Tubes, and thereby prevent any leakage of the Joints. We have the sole use of this Patent.

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For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
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Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action n the Organs of Nutrition.

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Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

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Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

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THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR JUNE 1887,

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

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WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

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BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

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Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for June has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the his sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NOTICES

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling wate or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
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ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENC

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
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THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

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Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot nnas

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, so drag out the remainder of their existence a and left themselves, and a continual anxiety to their misery to friends.

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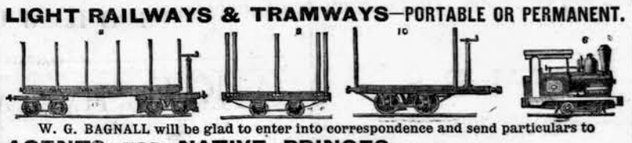
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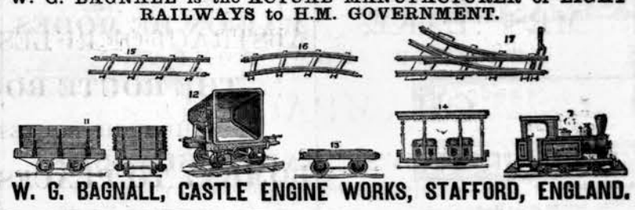
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